The Outlook

Volume 141 December 23, 1925 Number 17

A Dragging Play

THE Mitchell court-martial proceedings, dragging on interminably, have entered a new phase. The novelty of the thing has worn off; the wire edge is smoothed down. True, Representative Frank R. Reid, chief of civilian defense counsel, is quite as peppery as ever, but the fact that he must devote some portion of his time to the proceedings of the House of Representatives and to committee work has rendered him somewhat less incessant in objection. The corps of assistant trial judge-advocates, sent in by the General Staff to "stop" Reid, have worn themselves out one after another, and Colonel Moreland, the original trial judge-advocate, is again examining witnesses in his own calm way. All of these things have combined to take some of the flare out of the proceedings, but more powerful in that regard than all of them is the fact that the public has grown tired of hero-worshiping at the feet of the defendant. No stage plays long to a gallery that has become unresponsive.

Refutation of Colonel Mitchell's charges has piled up as one officer of high rank has succeeded another on the stand. In one day two such witnesses as Major-General Hanson Ely, Commandant of the Army War College, and Major-General Robert H. Allen, Chief of Infantry, testified in refutation of Mitchell's contention that aircraft will dominate the warfare of the future. Witnesses have been or will be called to refute practically every point in Colonel Mitchell's charges.

And still the question is undetermined of whether or not any of this mass of testimony offered in defense and in rebuttal will be considered by the Court. There will be a ship-load of testimony to the truth of Mitchell's statements and another ship-load of testimony to the falsity of them. But all of the evidence as to the effect of Colonel Mitchell's conduct on discipline and good order in the Army could be shoved into a lawyer's brief-case, with enough room left for the morning paper.

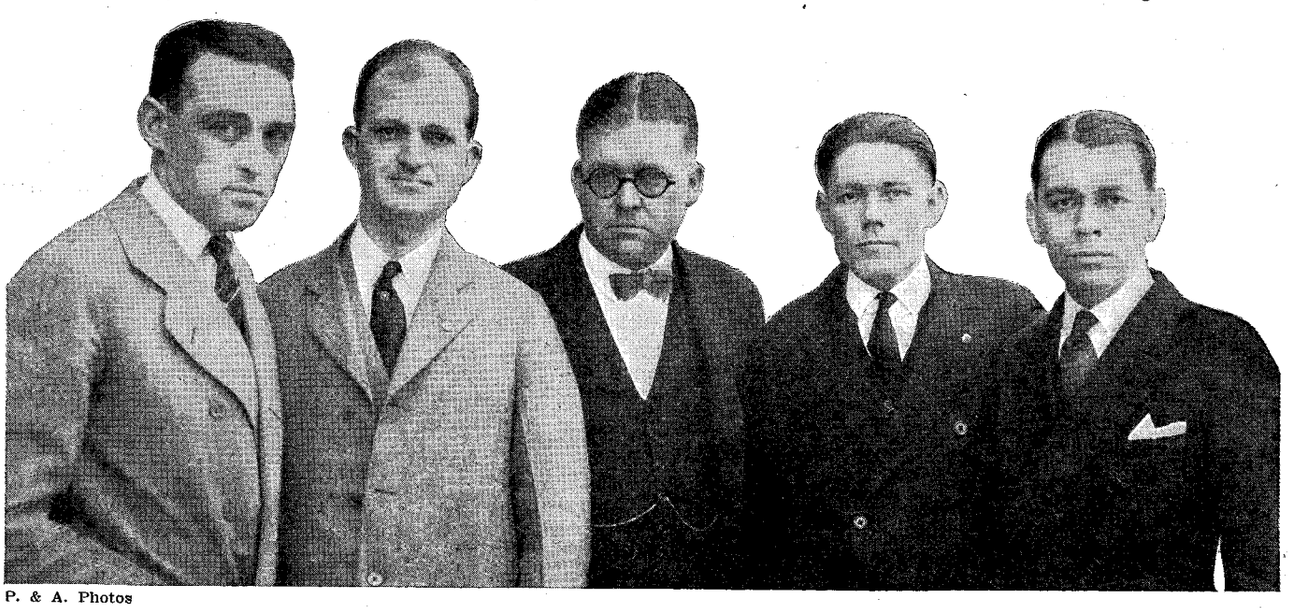
Insurgency Unrepentant

THE insurgent Republicans in the House of Representatives have saved the regular Republican organization from a supreme folly, and have therefore rendered a distinct service to Republicanism.

The organization leaders in the House held open the door to the party council chamber and, by many nods and winks and yearning looks, invited the insurgents to make some slight gesture of repentance and then to come in and sit down. But the insurgents slammed the door in their own faces, proclaimed themselves flaming radicals still, declared their love for the bleak bigness of the outdoors with its unlimited opportunities for brawling and their contempt for a cozy corner with comfortable committee berths. They voted against Longworth for Speaker and against the revision of rules, thus declining to make the slight show of repentance that had been delicately suggested as a means of "saving the face" of the party caucus.

The insurgents, therefore, are on the outside, deprived for the most part of their important committee places, and the regular Republican majority, though rendered somewhat slender, has maintained its party self-respect against its will.

It is difficult to see, looking at the situation from the outside, why the regular Republicans ever thought it necessary to attempt a compromise with the radicals. Even if there could be such a thing as a hard and fast insurgent-Democratic



P. & A. Photos

Congressional Youngsters

The five of them barely total one hundred and fifty years among them. They are Representatives A. L. Somer, of New York; Virgil Chapman, of Kentucky; S. J. Montgomery, of Oklahoma; K. C. Updike, of Indiana; and Clarence McLeod, of Michigan. The youngest Representative is just under thirty and the oldest in the group just over

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coalition, the Republicans would still have a majority of twenty-eight or twenty-nine, enough for all ordinary purposes. There might be occasionally an unusual situation—one of those situations in which regular party men, as individuals, cannot conscientiously go along with the organization—in which the Republicans could not muster a majority.

But there can be no such thing in this Congress as a consistent coalition between insurgents and Democrats. Democracy, as an organization, divorced itself from this strange alliance at the end of the last session. There are still Democratic Representatives who, as individuals, will consort with the radicals, but they are not numerous. Representative Garrett, the Democratic floor leader, is more genuinely the leader of his party in this Congress than he was in the last, and Garrett has always regarded the insurgents as a set of sore-toes and has always believed that Democracy has nothing to gain from association with them.

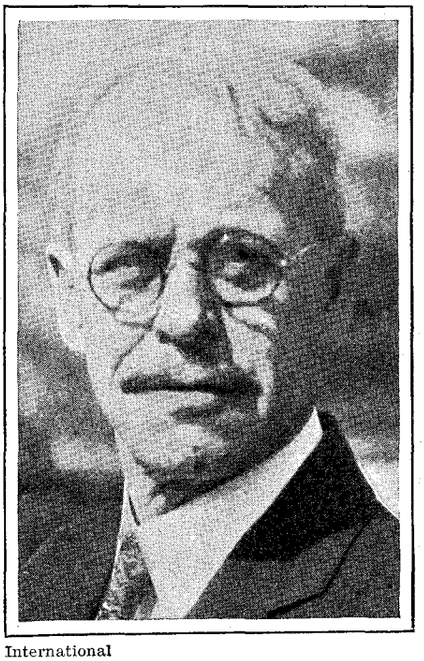
In the Senate the insurgent situation is not serious. There are a few hold-over Senators who have long been off the reservation and on the rampage, but they are definitely located and most of them are effectively surrounded. There is only one new one of consequence, Robert M. La Follette, Jr., and his importance as an insurgent is mainly the inherited importance of his father. The Committee on Committees, at first deadlocked on the question of his status, at last put him on three committees as a Republican. He is likely to be heard from very little at this session. If the Republican organization in the Senate has difficulty anywhere along the line of Administration measures, it will be on the point of adherence to the World Court. And insurgency there will be something wholly different from the old familiar brand of what might now be called regular insurgency.

The Secretary of State Outlines American Foreign Policy

In a speech in New York last week before the Council on Foreign Relations Secretary Kellogg explained some points in American foreign policy which are not clear to all Americans.

He pointed out the fact that America's foreign policy is not the product of any Administration; it is the growth of the years. For example, the policy of keeping out of the tangle of European international politics is nothing new; it is based on long experience and has been followed consistently from the foundation of the Republic. America has never made military alliances of the sort that has dominated Europe. She has uniformly kept herself free to act on her own judgment of events. This has not meant any failure on her part to cooperate with other nations in the interest of justice and good will.

Similarly with regard to China our attitude of friendliness is traditional. China's tariff and the exterritorial courts in China were established in China's interest as well as in the interest of other Powers. Now that China wants to change them, America is ready to do anything she legitimately can to aid her in the accomplishment of her purpose. Much depends upon China's internal affairs, and with those China herself must deal.



International

Behold here a Congressman who in these critical days has been praised. Under the chairmanship of William R. Green, of Iowa, the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has framed a non-partisan tax bill to the joy of the country and with the commendation of the President

Secretary Kellogg pointed out that in advising against certain foreign loans by American bankers the Government did not, by implication or otherwise, set its seal of approval on loans it did not oppose. In many cases those might be made that were contrary to the interest of the Nation, as in some instances for the provision of munitions of war. But a loan might be not incompatible with the public interest and yet inadvisable.

As to the exclusion of undesirable aliens, the Secretary of State, without mentioning the Saklatvala and Karolyi cases, quoted from the laws which make his legal position impregnable. He has exercised his discretion in matters which have been left to his discretion by Congress. Whether he has done so wisely has been a matter of dispute. He cited with satisfaction the support which his course has received from the American Federation of Labor. Secretary Kellogg defended his policy and decisions with great vigor. Unfortunately, he has not felt free to give the facts, a knowledge of which might modify the judgment of those who, including The Outlook, have thought his course in one case at least inexpedient. Of his right to act as he has done there seems to be no reason to doubt.

The Coal Talk Continues

The middle of December saw no hopeful signs of a settlement of the coal strike. Congress or the Pennsylvania Legislature may do something for the future, but the coal user had better make up his mind that he can and must use some other form of fuel than anthracite when his hard-coal bin is empty. Anthracite is not an absolute necessity; millions of people get on without it.

Governor Pinchot in calling a special session of the Pennsylvania Legislature names the strike condition as only one of eight subjects which require immediate attention. The two most important of these other abuses that must be taken in hand with vigor and without delay are what he calls roundly the stealing of votes, against which he calls for certain election law reforms, and prohibition enforcement, which he regards as of "fundamental moral importance."

As to the coal question, Governor Pinchot asks that hard-coal mining (which is confined in this country to Pennsylvania) be made a public utility in the State and that it be regulated by State law and through compacts with other States. It will be remembered that the last National Coal Commission advised Congress to enact legislation to be enforced through the Inter-State Commerce Commission, since a large part of the business is inter-State commerce. Governor Pinchot's suggestion as to inter-State compacts is at best a makeshift in the absence of Federal control.

President Coolidge has asked Congress, not only to give the Government power to act in such an emergency as

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He fills it up with great ability

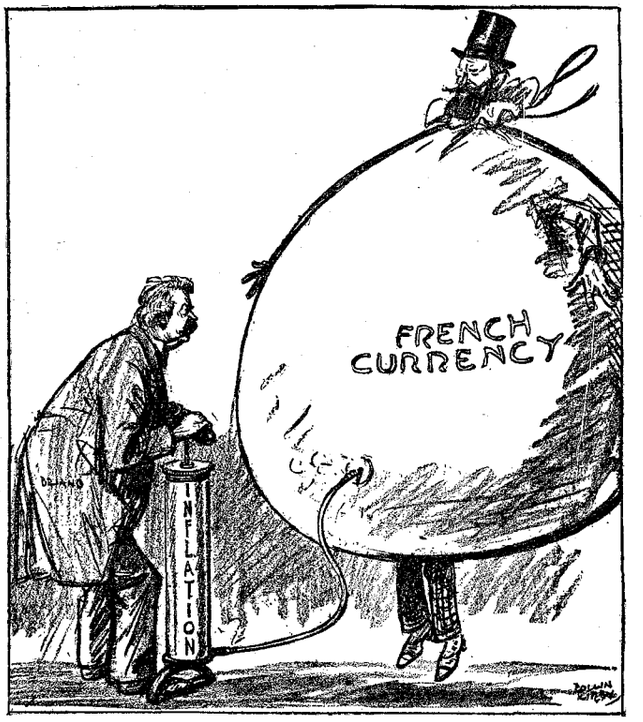
(Othello, Act III, Scene 3)

Cargill in the Alhambra Post-Advocate

Another anti-freeze compound

From I. M. Horn, South Pasadena, Cal.

Rollin Kirby in the New York World



Just once more

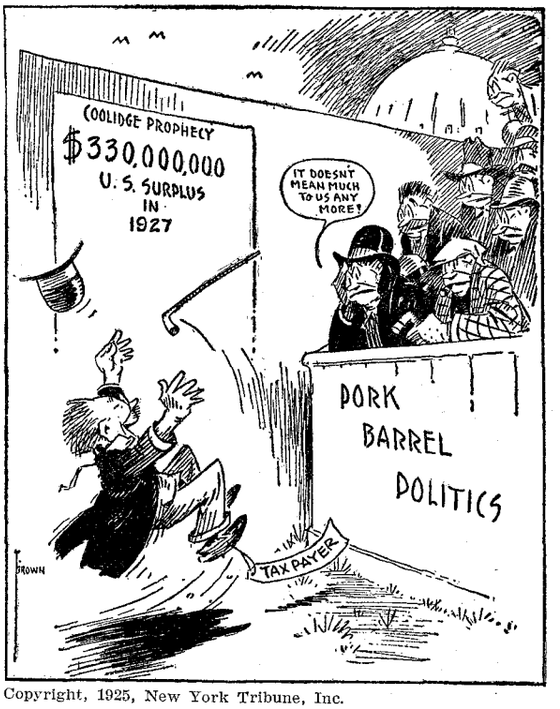
From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

Ray Evans in the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch

They both want to be Santa Claus

From C. W. Hall, Akron, Ohio

T. Brown in the New York Herald Tribune



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The cheer leader

From W. E. Shafer, New York, N. Y.

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now exists, but also to bring up, consider, and act upon the report of the National Coal Commission of 1923. The last Congress certainly knew that such a report existed, for it appropriated several hundred thousand dollars for its cost, but it neither considered it nor even provided for printing it until the last minute. Much less did it act upon it. Under present pressure, the new Congress will probably do something or other in the course of time, but there are no signs of hurry yet evident.

Take the Blinders Off

THE recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches in Detroit gave the enemies of that body's prohibition report an opportunity once again to denounce it.

Bishop Thomas Nicholson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, stated that the report put back the fight for prohibition almost to where it started from and wiped out many of its gains. But certainly the prohibition cause will gain more in the long run by basing its progress upon facts. If the blinders are removed from our eyes and we clearly see existing conditions, surely we can better accomplish our purpose. Bishop Joseph Cannon, of the Southern Methodist Church, however, disagrees. He said at the Detroit meeting, "I have protested against the issuance of this report because it admitted that there had been a breakdown in social conditions caused by prohibition and its methods of enforcement." Evidently the strongest charge that can be made against the report is that it "admitted" facts.

Statements of this kind from church leaders caused Dr. Nolan R. Best, secretary of the Baltimore Council of Churches, to rise in the same meeting and say, "I thank God for that report," and Dr. William Adams Brown, of Union Seminary, to spring to its defense, saying, "It has brought back a waning public confidence in the honesty of the churches."

The address of Dr. Charles Stelzle, veteran temperance worker and religious leader, reflected his usual good sense and wisdom. "Prohibition is not a failure," he said, "because it never has been fully tried. What is mainly needed at this time is a campaign of education—first, to inform people of the actual facts, and, secondly, to win their support to a policy which will remedy the evils now existing in the prohibition field."

For the World Court

IN the recent debate on the World Court at Princeton before a National World Court Conference Senator Lenroot defended the Court as being something it isn't, and Clarence Darrow criticised it because it isn't something it doesn't pretend to be.

Senator Lenroot thought the United States should adhere to the World Court because we believe in world peace; Mr. Darrow ridiculed the World Court because it would be "the death of freedom" and because "it is not to act unless somebody tells it to."

Of course the World Court is not a League of Nations nor a peace conference nor an arbitration commission. Its powers are judicial; it sits as a permanent court; it decides juridically cases brought before it by nations for its judgment. It does not make treaties nor does it issue peace propaganda; it does not arbitrate disputes on a basis of compromise; but it interprets and applies to each case international law.

The Outlook heartily supports the proposal for the entrance of the United States into the World Court agreement. The Court is not a branch of the League of Nations, although its inception was through the League. It is a perfectly independent judicial body, and as such is of undoubted value. It is not an attempt to abolish war, but one to decide justiciable disputes.

For many years the United States has been committed to the policy of the establishment of a world court of justice.

Whoever wishes to learn in detail the history of the idea of a world court, and particularly the support which American public sentiment and American official representatives have given to it, can probably do no better than to obtain and read the volume entitled "The World Court," by Antonio S. de Bustamante, who is a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice. (That book also describes clearly, so that the layman may understand, the constitution and character of the present Court and the sort of cases that it has dealt with.)

No business of the Senate during the present session will surpass in importance its action on the World Court. This is not because of any practical effect that joining the World Court would have upon this country. We now have the same access to the Court that we will have after joining it. We shall have no more obligations to use it after joining it than we have now. The importance of the Senate's action consists in its relation to the good faith of the Nation and to the standing of the Senate in the estimate of the American people.

Toward the Abyss

WHAT is the reason for the perilous condition of France? Is it that the French people have not learned the lesson taught by the experience of the Germans next door to them? Or is it that the French politicians are taking a leaf out of the book of the politicians of Germany?

All signs in France point to the destruction of the French currency and French Government securities. The franc has been dropping rapidly. It is now worth less than it has ever been worth before. The people in France are doing just what the people in Germany did; they are trying to get rid of their paper money and substitute for it things of permanent value, like real estate, or goods, or even diamonds. And as people offer the franc for sale and find few takers, the franc sinks in value. Experience in other countries shows that when this begins to happen the descent gathers momentum.

French holders of Government securities have naturally wanted their high rates of interest. Proposals to cut down the interest have met such opposition that they have been abandoned. Now it begins to look as if these holders of Government securities were to lose the whole value of their holdings. Perhaps the politicians have come to the conclusion that the best way to pay an internal debt is to render the evidence of it worthless. That is the way that the German Government got rid of its debt, and came near getting rid of its middle class as well.

Untangling Tacna

CHILE and Peru, particularly now Chile, seem to have been doing their utmost to make the good will of the United States ineffective. In the controversy to determine the sovereignty of the provinces of Tacna and Arica the contesting parties have both put serious obstacles in the way of the arbiter, the President of the United States. Our Government is likely to hesitate a long time before permitting its Chief Executive to become involved in another such bitter international conflict.

The dispute has been lately over the

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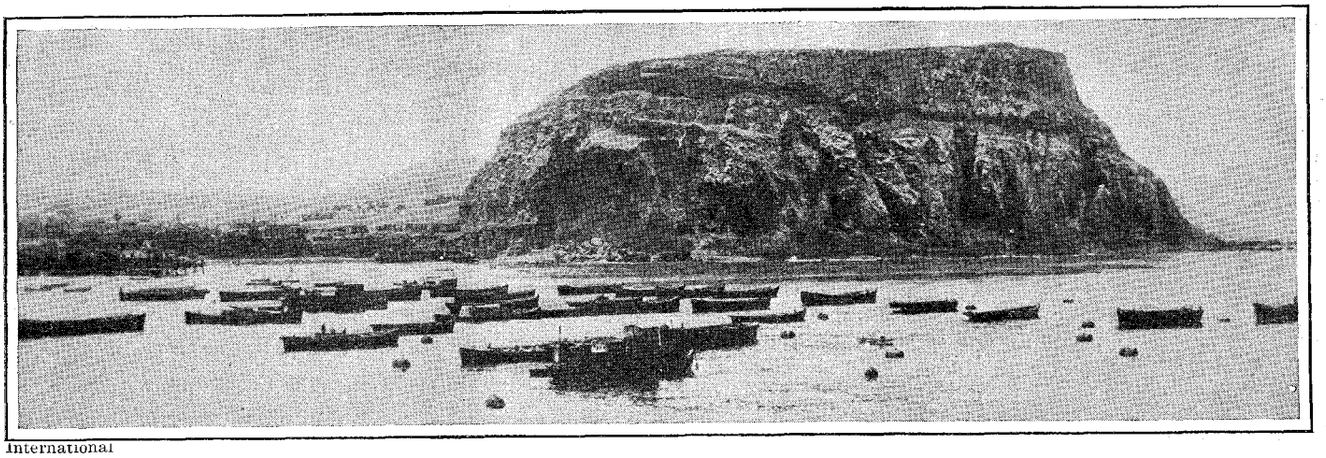

International

The port of Arica

terms of the proposed plebiscite. Chile has taken Peru's place as the critic of the United States for its course in a task that was not self-imposed. General Pershing, president of the Plebiscitary Commission, has been severely arraigned by former President Alessandri, of Chile, and by Agustin Edwards, Chile's representative on the Commission, and also by the Chilean Foreign Office in a communication addressed to the Chilean embassies and legations abroad.

Chile accuses General Pershing of delay in fixing a date for the plebiscite. Peru believes that a fair plebiscite cannot be arranged before April 15; and General Pershing on this point agrees with Peru. Whatever delay there has been is, in the judgment of the American representative, due to obstructions Chile has placed in the path of a fair and free election. If the whole arrangement is not to go to smash, another appeal to the United States is apparently going to be necessary.

It would appear as if the arbiter must support, as far as possible, the position of General Pershing, who has studied for months the situation on the grounds minutely. Failure in the arbitration would be a severe blow to the prestige of the United States in Latin America. On the other hand, success will bring ill feeling against the United States on the part of the loser. It is doubtful if any other problem so full of dynamite and rancor is to be found in the international affairs of any of the American republics in which this Government or the President of the United States may be called on to use good offices as arbiter.

Europe Stays at Home

We are underpopulated, says Baron Adelsward, President of the Interparliamentary Union, who intimates that the United States should make room for some of the millions of persons superfluous to the needs and detrimental to the comfort of Europe. "Make room," is an old argument, old as Ariovistus; it has retained much of its ancient force. Let us see how far it applies at the present moment.

In the fiscal year ended with last June the immigrant quotas from five of the six chief sources remained unfilled. Although the law of 1924 had greatly cut the totals that might be admitted to the United States from each nation, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, Ireland, and Sweden all sent fewer immigrants than the law would permit. Some countries, unlike the United States, want immigrants, and are trying hard to draw them. Even those countries have lately had a hard time obtaining anywhere near as many as they wished. In the recent Canadian election the Canadian Government was accused of having failed in the endeavor to fetch in more immigrants.

In Australia so much is the immigrant wanted and so little forthcoming that the Government has this year undertaken to spend $170,000,000 to assist those who will come and settle. All-British Australia has even swallowed its nationalism to the extent of making an arrangement with Italy for the admission of Italians on special terms. Europe, if overpopulated, knows of vacant places at the moment for many thousands of those who actually prefer to stay at home.

Australia and Canada, it is true, seek colonists rather than laborers. They endeavor to get the sort of persons who will take land, and send down into it the roots of their own persistence and enterprise. Europe is probably not overpopulated with persons of that character. No country has any really troublesome surplus of them.

Can We Eliminate Radio "Distortion"?

The comparative elimination of unnatural vocal reproduction, known among radio engineers as "distortion," has been largely accomplished, it is claimed, by the well-known inventor, Dr. Lee De Forest, of New York. By discarding the familiar circular diaphragm of the telephone receiver and radio loudspeaker and by substituting for it a new principle in which a large curved membrane of tough paper is actuated from its edge, instead of its center, he has produced purer and more natural sound waves.

Dr. Lee De Forest calls his new invention the audalion, and he believes it is likely to find its widest application as a substitute for the present radio loudspeaker, and for the purpose of furnishing the incidental music and dialogue for his "phonofilm," or talking moving pictures.

If one were to take a sheet of selected tough parchment, curve or bend it so that its opposite edges almost touched one another, thus almost forming a cylinder, slide it loosely into a retaining framework and attach to one of its edges a short steel lever which was actuated by an electromagnetic device not unlike those at present employed for actuating the sound-producing diaphragms of loudspeakers, one would have provided the essential elements of Dr. De Forest's new invention.

How the Modern Inventor Approaches His Problem

Here, then, is a somewhat unusual conception; indeed, it is what might be called a wholly illogical one.

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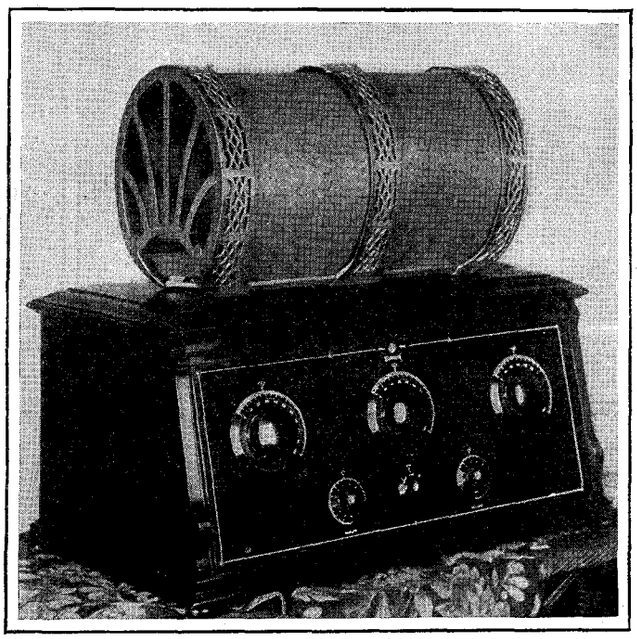

Dr. Lee De Forest's audalion is a new type of "loudspeaker" in which electric impulses are converted into atmospheric pulsations or sound-waves by a new principle. It can be applied to strong radio sets of the more recent types, and it will faithfully reproduce the sound qualities delivered to it by the radio set, thus giving head-set quality of loudspeaking

Such a method would not have seemed—at least on *a priori* grounds—even workable.

It is likely that radio engineers have stuck to the orthodox form of circular diaphragm simply because this method of turning electrical energy into sound is altogether the most "obvious" method.

Yet when facts confront theories, facts win. For example, aeronautical engineers retarded the progress of aviation for a long time because they insisted that the wing or "aerofoil" be thin. It was obvious that the thinner the wing, the less head resistance it would offer. Finally, however, some reckless inventor deliberately tried the illogical. He thickened the aerofoil. Its lifting power was instantly multiplied. Nowadays inventors and scientists are not confining their experiments to the obvious; one highly successful inventor consistently flies in the face of logic, and these experimental discursions have proved immensely profitable to him and to industry.

In a similar manner Dr. De Forest has ignored the drum-beating type of sound-reproducing device. Instead, he shakes the edge of a sheet of paper tangentially, like a man—or a woman—shaking a rug, though faster and with less amplitude; and in order to send the sound waves out in more than one direction he rolls this paper into a horseshoe curve.

One foresees many more applications of this basic sound-reproducing principle than for the radio.

Are You Ready for the Question?

SON of the East and South, foster-child of the West, Theodore Roosevelt expressed in his single personality the multiple virtues and achievements of our American democracy.

Washington stands for the birth of the Republic, Lincoln for the permanency of its political union, Roosevelt for those social ideals that permeate all groups and conditions of Americans.

Because The Outlook is so certain of the future of Roosevelt's fame it does not at this time insist on the need of a memorial to express the influence of Theodore Roosevelt upon the American Nation. If the country is fully ready for that memorial, let us erect it now. If there is dissension and disagreement, let us wait for the time when the thunders that broke about his head have become but dimly remembered echoes.

Memorials, after all, add little to the fame of any man. They are monuments, not to the men nations delight to honor, but to the nations who find delight in such men. Unless the heart and mind of the Nation keep march with the spirit and courage of Theodore Roosevelt, massive colonnades of marble will be but empty shells, meaningless physical adornments as void of life as any tomb.

The question of a memorial to Roosevelt resolves itself into something more than the attainment of an ultimate estimate of his achievements. It implies a choice by the American people of the banner under which they choose to fight for the protection of their posterity. This statement is prompted by the selection of the site in the city of Washington for the magnificent memorial which has been designed by John Russell Pope.

If the Roosevelt memorial is placed by the Congress of the United States on the site which has been chosen in Washington, it will stand for all time as a symbol of one of the three great periods in the early life of our Republic. The American Nation, born of Washington's courageous dream, born again of the spirit of Abraham Lincoln rising mountain high above the tumult and shouting of civil war, will then have voiced, by the selection of this location for a memorial to Roosevelt, its faith in a new renaissance of its spiritual integrity.

In the lofty jetting fountain, symbolizing the abundant life of Theodore Roosevelt, this Nation will have created a pledge to its children and to the nations of the world that the heart and mind of this man shall stand through the ages as a well-spring of its National life. *Is America ready for the question?*

A Nation's, Not a Section's, Problem

WE do not agree with Mr. Lilienthal when he says, in his article in this issue, that in their problem of living together the two races have made "a sorry, disorderly, and often bloody mess of it." On the whole, the whites and the blacks in the South live together amicably. Lynchings, real oppression, and the sort of intimidation that causes "race fear" are the exception. If they were not the exception, they would not be news. What we in America must understand is that our problem is to deal with a situation that causes exceptions. That problem is as old as the Nation—and older. It was a problem in Virginia at the time of Jefferson. It was not solved then by the best minds of the South in attempts at gradual emancipation; it was not solved at the time of the Civil War; but it has been all these years in the process of solution. We have been making progress.

Mr. Lilienthal is too despondent in his account of interracial commissions. It is true that the interracial commission in Chicago did not bring a millennium; but it marked a gain. More particularly, the interracial commissions in Southern com-

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munities have contributed greatly toward an advance to the goal.

Nowhere else in the world is this interracial problem presented more clearly and definitely than it is in the United States. In America both races are learning in the school of experience. We do not yet know for what we are preparing. All we know is that the present task is to provide means by which the two races can live together and yet remain separate.

There can be no manner of doubt that both races are better off than they were during the era of slavery—better off than they were twenty or twenty-five years ago. The North is beginning now to understand better the problem that the South has faced for generations. The people of the North must not let the novelty of their experience make them feel that the problem has become more complicated. The whole Nation is learning some of the lessons that the South used to study alone.

Should Ministers Be Educated?

MANY signs point to a loss in the prestige and influence of the Church. Not the least of these is the decline in the number and quality of students for the ministry.

In his annual report Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, declared:

> Unhappily, that "illiterate ministry" which it was the purpose of the pious founders of Harvard College to forfend is now, after three hundred years, in ample evidence on every side. . . . If the full truth were said, it would probably be that the greatest obstacle to religious faith, religious conviction, and religious worship is the attitude and influence of a very large proportion of the poorly endowed and poorly educated Protestant clergy.

IF the medical profession were languishing and proving unequal to its task, the remedy would inevitably be sought in better medical schools. If lawyers were becoming more and more incompetent, the remedy would be sought in the improvement of our law schools. Is, therefore, the greatest need of the churches better theological schools? But our theological seminaries have been improving, while the ministry as a profession has continued to decline.

Theological education will not save the ministry or the churches. The reason should be evident. The object and the equipment of the minister are radically different from both the object and the equipment of either the lawyer or the physician.

Modern medicine, for example, is a science. The object of the medical student is to acquire such knowledge of that science as to be able to apply it in combating disease. His success as a physician will be in proportion to his knowledge and his skill. Ignorance in a physician is fatal.

It is not so with the ministry. Advance in scientific knowledge has brought no new capacity for religious leadership. Moses and Isaiah, Paul and John, will remain, as they always have been, in the highest rank in the ministry of religion, and in our own day there has been no greater minister of religion than the unordained Dwight L. Moody, though he was without scientific or scholastic training.

RELIGION is a form of power. It is not knowledge; it is not theory; it is not belief. Millions of ignorant people have been profoundly religious. Millions who have been puzzled by contradictory theories about religion have nevertheless been religious. Millions who have not known really what to believe, from long before the days of Thomas to the present, have at the same time been deeply and strongly religious. These millions have somewhere found a source of power which they have utilized in their lives, and that power has been their religion. Whether it has always been a good power or an evil power, a good religion or an evil one, is not to the point. It has not been knowledge that has given them this power, for they have been ignorant; or theological theories, for they have not understood them; nor even belief, for they have retained that power though they have doubted.

Those churches that have not been able to impart this power to men have never grown in influence or in numbers; while those that have been able to impart such power have grown and flourished.

In the New Testament the symbols of religion are the symbols of the source of energy—bread, light, fire, water. And throughout the New Testament, and especially in the words of Christ, the test

A Very Ex-New Yorker Utters a Cry for Help

Seattle, Washington,
November, 1925.

To the Editor of The Outlook:

This is from one who spent the first thirty years of his life in your big city and the past ten in Seattle. There are tens of thousands more like me who would consider it exile to have to go back.

We laughed with Mr. Marvin, my family and I, at his stories about Seattle, though it didn't seem particularly inspired. His analyses of cities can hardly all be inspired when he visits each for a few days and must get the "soul" in that short time. But, at any rate, there was nothing to get mad about.

We have three newspapers—a *fool* paper, a Hearst paper, and a Scripps paper—not to mention the only big Union daily, with which I'm not familiar (perhaps that's my loss).

It so happened that the "fool" paper got mad over little or nothing, editorialized and made us ridiculous. They could be counted on to do that.

If you ever hear of a man, a good man, who is looking for a city that is hungering for a real newspaper, for God's sake, send him to us. That is the only thing in your whole big city I'd give a plugged nickel for.

Yours truly,
H. M. M.

* * * * * *

Just ship us[1] the mountains and trout streams and clean sea waters of the Northwest, and we will send you our whole metropolitan press by return mail. What could be fairer than that? —THE EDITORS.

[1] With Tacoma's consent.

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of religion is not the test of scientific knowledge, or of theology, but of power. It is not what a man thinks about religion that is the test, but what his religion does with his life.

WHAT the Church needs in its ministry is men who can seize and translate this power.

If they are learned, they may serve as Paul served. If they are unlearned, they may serve as Peter served.

If they are grossly ignorant, they will find that ignorance is a bar to the access of the minds of the educated. If they are scholastic, they will find their scholasticism a bar to the minds of the simple and the plain. But even the ignorant and even the scholastic can serve if they have the power.

CERTAINLY if a man is to teach the history or psychology of religion, or study religion as a biologist would study an animal or a botanist would study a flower, he should be trained in theology. But if he is to be a minister, he should be able to show men and women how to get the power that will sustain them when discouraged, make them masters of their own spirits, keep them calm in the midst of the tempest, and give them courage, fidelity, energy, and reasonableness when they have a work to do or a cause to maintain. And if he can do this, and do this only, what other training does he need than that of an educated man who can understand the points of view of those with whom he has to deal and can speak to them in their language?

WHAT do you believe is the greatest obstacle to religious faith? What, in your opinion, is the greatest need of the ministry? How best can the Church secure men who can seize and translate the power of religion? It will help if our readers attempt to answer these far-reaching questions.

ERNEST HAMLIN ABBOTT.

The Counter-Revolution at the Capital

Staff Correspondence from Washington

By DIXON MERRITT

THE paramount issue in the politics of the past few years—probably the paramount plank in the platforms of both political parties in 1928—will be anti-bureaucracy, anti-paternalism, anti-Government-in-business, or whatever name may be given to centralization of control.

That sentence, which has the alliterative sound of the Prudent Patricians of Pompeii, is prophecy of the raw, rank, and unripe kind, which is another way of saying that it is simply a personal opinion. Therefore do not accept it. Look a little and then form your own opinion.

There is a revolution on against bureaucracy, and it already has up a lot of steam despite the fact that it slipped up on the blind side of Washington. Nobody, probably, knows where it started. There are indications that it started everywhere at the same time, that there was a general and simultaneous awakening to the danger—if it is a danger—of paternalism.

However that may be, Senators and Representatives in Congress returned from their vacation with a new attitude. Those, with a few exceptions, who formerly wanted the Government to run the world were saying less about it than of old. Those who formerly did not care much about it one way or the other were beginning to think that things had gone far enough. And those who always wanted to have the Government mind what they regarded as its own business were thinking that some things already done ought to be undone.

Caution—Curve Ahead!

Do not get the impression that this revolution started in Congress. Revolutions never do start there. That august body is too cautious to be revolutionary. The perfervid orator with too great a wealth of metaphor who referred to a Congressman as "sitting a-straddle of the fence with his ear to the ground" was not, after all, very far from the fact. That is about what the average Congressman habitually does. Congress is not going to do anything to bureaucracy or Government-in-business—not now. It simply has its eye on the revolution.

Some Federal officials have come to the conclusion that the Government has its finger in too many pies. Secretary of Commerce Hoover has had a good deal to say about it, first and last. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has mentioned it several times, by way of warning agriculture that it ought to try to keep out of the situation in which other industries find themselves. But the revolution did not start with Federal officials. It must have started back at the crossroads and in the corner stores of the towns and cities or, as was intimated a while ago, everywhere at the same time.

HOW, would you think, does Federal bureaucracy bother the American Grocery Specialty Association? I do not know. I cannot think of any business in which the Government is engaged that comes in competition with these knick-knack makers. I cannot think of any Government regulations that bear more bindingly on them than on other people. Yet they assembled in Washington the other day and devoted a large part of their time to discussing the menace of centralization. Senator Wadsworth, of New York, and Merle Thorpe, of the United States Chamber of Commerce, addressed them, both proclaiming against the evil of Government-in-business. Mr. Thorpe, in a statistical mood, told them that "the White House calendar to-day is ninety per cent Government-in-business."

More recently representatives of three hundred organizations of as many different lines of industry, ranging all the way from ship-builders to envelope makers, met together in Washington and definitely launched a campaign to do something about it, whatever it is. They denounced bureaucracy, centralization, paternalism, Government-in-business.

Nearly every trade and industrial organization that has held a meeting recently has had something of the same kind to say.

IT appears to me perfectly clear that the revolution is definitely on the way to the overthrow of something. Not all of the revolutionists have the same conception of what bureaucracy is. Not all of them draw the line clearly between necessary regulation and governmental interference. If they could all have exactly what they want, as much harm as good might be done—possibly more. But they are all agreed that something has grown up in Washington which, if it continues to grow, will be disastrous to the country.

Now this revolution is, after all, a counter-revolution. The real revolution began twenty years or more ago. Its

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object was to curb predatory business. It did curb business, predatory and otherwise, powerfully. It accomplished a lot of good. But, after the habit of revolutions, it went too far. It has accomplished a lot of harm.

This counter-revolution is probably not different from other revolutions. It may, and very likely will, accomplish a great deal of good. There is bureaucracy in Washington, and anything that can deal it an effective blow will render a service to the country. Governmental regulation of business has become galling in spots, and anything that can loosen the thongs where they bind will confer a public benefit.

But I have no doubt that these revolutionists, after the manner of revolutionists, magnify the evils against which they war. They will go too far if they can; not that they mean to now, but that they will become intoxicated with success—what successful revolutionist does not?—and go to lengths that they never originally dreamed of.

This revolution is waxing. The high tide of its frenzy is for the future. Let us hope that the fuel for its engine is ample. But let us hope also that its brakes are working properly. The danger will be when the legislative stage comes. Your Congressman is the wildest of all revolutionists when he knows that he is revolving with the populace. We may be in for an orgy of repeal within the next few years that will equal, if it does not surpass, the orgy of enactment of the past decade or two.

Is College Football Doomed?

By DAVID P. REED

This article presents the undergraduate opinion of the relationship between colleges and football teams. It shows that American college students are beginning to wonder whether the tail is wagging the dog

WAR on collegiate football, first declared by Harvard, and now taken up by most of the leading colleges of the East, including Princeton, Yale, Dartmouth, and Brown, bids fair to abolish the crowded stadiums that are now the scene of many a brilliant battle for victory.

The beginning of the proposed reform by undergraduates in one of the so-called "Big Three" universities, the oldest rivals in the history of football, is not only of interest, but is in itself significant.

The suggested rules were a veritable whirlwind in their stimulus of National interest, and six days after the submission of the plan to the undergraduate body of Harvard a resolution more drastic in its demands than the one submitted by Harvard was signed by a committee of undergraduates from Harvard, Princeton, Dartmouth, Brown, Williams, Wesleyan, and Bowdoin—a committee appointed by the twenty-seven representatives of an intercollegiate parley at Wesleyan. Understanding of the student movement against the over-emphasis of college football may best be gained by glancing at its birth at Harvard and its rapid progress over the United States.

Before the close of the football season a prominent athlete whose name is written high up in the records of Harvard's greatest athletes and football warriors declared that football is not enjoyed by the men who play the game. With this as a cue, the "Harvard Crimson" began its campaign, which promises to spread throughout the entire Nation.

Explaining its attitude towards collegiate football, the undergraduate paper of Harvard states:

> Never before has football as a spectacle been so popular. Never has the general public been so insatiable. Never have gate receipts mounted so high. Never have the colleges posed before the public in a rôle so strikingly false. College football has now reached the point where many persons worship it as the acme of college purpose, as the sole standard of the merit of colleges. The present evil of football is its over-emphasis in college. Woodrow Wilson once said with truth that athletics were the "side-shows of academic life." To-day football tends to become the main show.

With this as a gentle warning of the bomb which was coming, the "Crimson" on December 1 launched its real war with an editorial advocating, among other drastic reforms, abolition of half the schedule, none but undergraduates and alumni allowed as spectators, and the abolition of all spring and pre-season practices. Hardly had the printer's ink dried before the Yale student body as mirrored in the "Yale News" surprised the world with a declaration that "the 'Yale News' is in complete sympathy with the 'Crimson' idea, although unprepared to accept the program in all its details." The following day Princeton highly praised the attitude taken by Harvard and commented: "Undoubtedly our contemporary has fairly stated the case against football—the side-show is seriously threatening to swallow the big show."

DISCUSSION has mainly centered about the Harvard resolutions, which are a good indication in a general way of what the undergraduates of America have in mind as the ultimate goal:

> The "Crimson" looks forward to the time when the Harvard football season will be conducted somewhat as follows:
>
> 1. The season will begin when college opens in the fall, and end as it does at present. There will be no spring practice, and no practice in September before college opens.
> 2. All students who want to play football will be assigned to class teams and receive the best coaching available.
> 3. For the first month of college interclass games will constitute the schedule.
> 4. At the end of that period a varsity squad will be formed from the players who have shown the greatest ability in the interclass contests.
> 5. The varsity squad will then play a series of not more than three intercollegiate games, say with Yale and two other universities, provided these universities will agree to adopt a similar plan. To avoid unfairness in such games, it will of course be necessary for the other institutions to accept the same plan of preparation as Harvard.
> 6. Meanwhile, the class teams will have been reorganized, and will continue their games until the close of the season. Class-team players will still have the opportunity of promotion to the varsity squad if they demonstrate sufficient merit.
> 7. The winning class team will play a final game with Yale's winning class team.
> 8. It goes without saying that football conducted in this manner will not carry the financial burden of athletics as it now does. This last point is vital and inevitable if football is to escape from the evils of over-emphasis which now are manifest. So long as colleges depend upon gate receipts from football games to support their entire athletic programs, this fact alone will remain a sufficient excuse for continuing the present unsatisfactory system.

The three oldest traditional rivals found immediate support in a number of the Eastern institutions of learning. Dartmouth, conceded the championship

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of the East in football this season, is not satisfied to bask in the glory of a wonderful team. "The 'Dartmouth' believes that intercollegiate football means more to the present undergraduate generation than any other single influence of the college, including intellectual training. For this reason it is a menace in its present form, and steps should be taken to restore it to its properly subordinate position." The "Brown Daily Herald" first took up the fight in defense of the game, but declares that "football, aside from the game itself, has many evil connections and consequences."

The "Yale News" hit at the heart of the reaction in its editorial column: "We have no longer a college game; we have a seasonal occupation of professional coaches and sport writers, designed by them in detail, and incidentally involving the intensive services of certain youths in search of an education."

THE results of the action were marvelous. In less than five days after the publication of the Harvard criticism the Western colleges took up arms. The University of Wisconsin student publication extolled the English system of athletics, and in suggesting its use as a remedy for college football conditions declared it to be a "less expensive, less hysterical, and more normal method." The "Daily Illini" of Illinois University and the Alma Mater of the famous "Red" Grange, heartily agrees that football has too prominent a place, but is at a loss as to the best remedy. The student publications of the University of Chicago, Syracuse, Cornell, and many others ask their readers for a serious discussion on the matter without as yet committing themselves as to the wisest policy.

But the "Crimson" does not advocate such a drastic change at one fell swoop as it hopes will be the final outcome. Rather, it suggests for the present that scouting be abandoned; spring and preseason practices be abolished; daily practices be limited to three hours; the head coach be chosen from Harvard alumni; no public sale of tickets to any Harvard football game; and for the present no change in the Harvard schedule. In commenting on the proposed big Eastern football league, the "Crimson" declares that with its big conference games each week it would bring to final completion those evils against which the "Crimson" directs these proposals.

Examination of the Harvard plan brings forward two main problems—over-emphasis and the financing of other college sports by some other means. Dartmouth and Yale agree in advocating a restricted schedule of not more than four games, but Princeton fears that such action of shutting out all other institutions would tend to have a distinctly deleterious effect on both the members of the group and upon the understanding and harmony of intercollegiate relations throughout the country. "Every football game is a link in the chain of friendship welded between the two competing institutions," states the "Princetonian." "It is one more contact, one more thing in common, and rightly so, for it is based upon an affair of almost universal common appeal. To ignore this fact is fatal."

The "Yale News," on the other hand, believes that the mechanical restrictions suggested by Harvard would succeed in eliminating over-emphasis resulting from graduate interest. "There is every reason to believe that what was left would be comparable to the present status of crew, which represents good training and in general a correct balance of importance and pleasure."

The "Dartmouth" sums up its opinion in the statement: "We would rather see the college play only the three or four evenly matched games of the year than to oppose such teams as have been brought to Hanover for early season games in the past."

BUT now the ideals of the college undergraduate meet a formidable snag. Money, the average undergraduate discovers, is unfortunately a requisite for a good many of the enjoyable things in the world, and sports are no exception. Yale reports that the gross total of receipts for sports of the 1924–5 season is $801,258, of which football realized nearly $700,000 with a net profit of over $320,000. Nearly all of this income was spent in the support of the other major and minor sports, none of which were able to break even. Harvard receipts are not as high, but the proportion is nearly the same, while statistics from Princeton, when published, will probably indicate the same situation as they have had in past years.

To the idealist who shouts for the noncommercialization of football the practicalist asks for a solution to the financial problem. The "Yale News" looks, as do most university financial projects, to the alumni, but suggests the raising of prices, with the added advantage of a more desirable crowd at their contests. The "Daily Princetonian," fully aware of the numerous demands made upon the generous alumni, is more skeptical. "We cannot forget that class football teams as well as a number of non-self-supporting sports, such as crew and tennis, are dependent upon the gate receipts of football for their presence in the athletic program. The suggestion of the 'Crimson' that athletic endowments be provided for this purpose seems too visionary and impracticable to ever be realized." The "Princetonian" suggests a compromise plan, however, which would eliminate the first game of the season, and with it the early practices.

The resolutions adopted by the committee at Wesleyan, which was mentioned before, goes still further in urging that the coach be not allowed to sit on the players' bench during the game, so that the contest will actually be played and directed by undergraduates instead of paid coaches.

In this day and age of professional football players such as "Red" Grange it would be considered a distinct *faux pas* not, at least, to refer to professional football. To our surprise, professional football, instead of being decried as a further evil, is welcomed with open arms by the "Harvard Crimson" as a means for lessening the intensity of collegiate football. If the sport writers can be persuaded to fill their columns about professionals, so much the better for the college athlete.

WHAT will be the outcome of all of this agitation?

The plans suggested and the comments made have largely been taken from the publications of Dartmouth, considered champion of the East, Princeton, champion of the "Big Three," Yale, Harvard, and Brown, for in these institutions the sentiment crystallized more quickly. But the editorial and news columns of other college papers are beginning to be filled with cries for reform.

With the awakening of student opinion comes the announcement of an expected meeting of officials of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton to discuss, among other things, the over-emphasis of football and the provisions with regard to entrance into commercial football shortly after the closing of the regular season. Again, the question of over-emphasis is to be the subject of debate between the members of the Eastern Collegiate Debate League, which includes Princeton, Harvard, Yale, Williams, Dartmouth, Amherst, and Pennsylvania.

The undergraduates who started the game of football, the undergraduates who play the game, and the undergraduates who most strongly support the game have taken up arms against football. What will happen no one can say. But the youth of America, who made football, may yet be the saviors of the game, and football may soon take its rightful place in the arena of intercollegiate sports.

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A Trial of Two Races

By DAVID E. LILIENTHAL

Northward the race problem takes its way. A murder trial in Detroit has focused the attention of the Nation upon it. There is an editorial discussion of the issues involved elsewhere in this number

AFTER deliberating for more than forty-six hours upon the guilt or innocence of Dr. Ossian Sweet and ten other Negroes of the charge of murder, a Detroit jury on November 27 reported its inability to reach a verdict, and was discharged. It seems appropriate that this trial—in many ways one of the most remarkable in all our annals—should end thus indecisively; there is as little agreement in the country at large upon the real problem involved as there was agreement among the jurors. For State of Michigan *versus* Sweet *et al.* was more than a murder trial, although ostensibly the issue was whether the defendants were criminally liable for the killing of a white man. Two races were on trial; two races forced by fate to live together, but making a sorry, disorderly, and often bloody mess of it all. The court-room became a forum for the discussion of one of the most sensitive of all our social problems in its most acute form—the whole difficult business of relations between the dominant white and the developing black people.

To say that on the evening of September 9 Leon Breiner, a white man, was killed by a bullet fired from the house in which Dr. Sweet, a Negro, lived and in which the eleven defendants had gathered tells little. To understand why these Negroes were barricaded in their house in a white neighborhood, and why the shot that killed Breiner was fired, one must have before him the whole picture of race relations in Detroit—a picture now entirely typical of a score of other Northern cities affected by the recent Negro migration.

FIFTEEN years ago there were only about five thousand Negroes in Detroit out of a total population of a half million. They lived in three wards in one section of the city. In the next ten years their numbers multiplied eight times, and to-day it has been estimated that there are nearly 80,000 Negroes in the Motor City. These thousands are crammed, for the most part, into the same territory in which a scant one-sixteenth of their number lived in 1910. From time to time in recent months Negroes of some means have made efforts to escape these crowded conditions and have purchased homes outside the "segregated" district. In almost every case mob violence resulted and the Negroes were forced to return to their former homes. In one or two instances the Negroes, frightened by the crowds, used firearms, but no one was ever seriously injured. In the latter part of June of this year a certain Dr. Turner, a Negro physician, bought a home in a white neighborhood, and with his family moved into it. A great crowd assembled and, unmolested by the police sent to guard against violence, jeered and yelled, and then stoned the house and demolished the doctor's car. By a ruse the doctor was induced to open the door, and the mob surged into the house, tore out the furnishings, and in the presence of policemen forced the doctor to sign a conveyance of his property. No one was ever prosecuted for the riot.

Only a few days before this incident another Negro doctor, Ossian Sweet, lately returned from special study abroad, had purchased a home in a modest white neighborhood. The residents of the neighborhood, upon hearing of the purchase, held a mass-meeting attended by about seven hundred men and women. An association was formed with the frank purpose of preventing, by one means or another, an influx of Negroes into the district. Having been promised police protection, Dr. Sweet moved into his home on September 8. That a hostile crowd gathered in the vicinity is certain, but how large is not clear, estimates of eye-witnesses ranging from 50 to 1,500. For two days and a night the house and its occupants were under this constant surveillance, so that no one within dared relax vigilance even for sleep. Although a squad of sixteen police, in charge of a deputy superintendent, was on duty, about dusk of the second day the crowd began stoning the house. The Negroes within armed themselves. The barrage of stones had continued for about an hour when a volley of shots was fired from the house, and Leon Breiner, standing on the steps of a near-by house, fell dead. The occupants of the house, including Dr. Sweet's wife, were arrested and charged with murder in the first degree.

THE case immediately attracted the attention of Negroes (and of whites interested in their advancement) from one end of the country to another. They felt that if these eleven Negroes were sent to prison the ancient right of self-defense and home defense, possessed by every white man, would be denied the Negro, who needed it most; that the Negro and his wife and children would be left to the mercy of the mob and unfriendly police, not only in Detroit, but in Chicago, Indianapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Omaha, and in all those Northern centers where migration has made this old yet new race problem acute. In Chicago, for example, in the Negro churches a special collection for the Sweet Defense Fund was taken and all Negro publications contained extended discussion of the case. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People engaged the most distinguished trial lawyer of our time, Mr. Clarence Darrow, as well as his Scopes case associate, Mr. Arthur Garfield Hayes.

THE trial began before Judge Frank Murphy on October 30. The State's case proceeded upon the theory that the gathering of these eleven Negroes in the Sweet house with rifles and revolvers was pursuant to an agreement among them to shoot to kill in case any one on the outside should make even the slightest trespass upon the house, and regardless of the necessity of defense. Many witnesses, most of them residents of the neighborhood, testified that the crowd was not extremely large, and that there were never any acts justifying the defendants' fear of their lives. No effort was made to prove just who fired the fatal shot.

Counsel for the defendants' theory was that the shots were fired in defense of the lives of the inmates of the house, who were put in such fear of violence at the hands of the crowd that they felt their safety depended upon a resort to arms. Their evidence showed that numerous stones had been thrown, that many threats had been made, and that the defendants had every reason to believe that they were about to be driven out of their home, as many others had been before; it showed further that the shots were fired over the heads of the crowd, and that Breiner may have been killed by a stray bullet from the gun of a Southern policeman who fired at the house. In order to show that these Negroes felt there was need to shoot in self-defense Dr. Sweet was put on the stand, and the Court permitted defense counsel to lay

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the whole background of his mental life before the jury. His testimony is a remarkable record of race psychology and human emotions, the only instance of its kind in a court of law. Dr. Sweet told of the stories of lynchings and of burnings which he had heard or read; of the Washington riots (which he actually saw), of those at Chicago and a dozen other cities. All these, the defense urged, affected Dr. Sweet's mind, and created a race fear in him, an explanation of his emotional condition the night of the rioting, justifying his conduct and that of his companions. This remarkable testimony is well summarized by the following excerpt from the Doctor's examination under the skillful guidance of Mr. Hayes:

Q. Doctor, will you, as far as you can, state your state of mind at the time of this shooting?

A. When I opened the door, I saw the mob and realized in a way that I was facing that same mob that has hounded my people throughout its entire history. . . . I realized my back was up against the wall. . . . I was filled with that peculiar type of fear, a fear that only one could experience who knows the history and the sufferings and all the other things which go to make up the history of my race. That is just the way I felt.

PROBABLY nothing more remarkable than the five-hour closing address of Clarence Darrow has ever been heard in an American court-room. Veteran of a hundred legal battles in which high feeling has prevented dispassionate judgment, he showed the jury, sadly and without condemnation, how deep, how subtle, how difficult to overcome, is the white man's prejudice against the Negro, and yet how necessary for the sake of fair play that they seek to cast it out, for the course of the trial at least. The son of abolitionist parents, and all his life a champion of the blacks, he stood for hours before the twelve men, more the old philosopher and patriarch than the advocate, pleading with them to put themselves in the place of the black defendants, trying to arouse in them a fellow-feeling for the accused.

No matter what may be the result of a retrial, the problem of this case will remain unsolved and rise to trouble us time and again. White feeling against black neighbors will still turn kindly workaday Christian people into mobs of ruthless fiends, and Negroes will continue to move out of congested districts and to arm themselves, well knowing that a tragedy may be precipitated. An interracial commission of high-grade men was appointed by the Mayor after this tragedy, but it is unlikely that it will be more successful in solving the problem for Detroit than the Chicago commission has been for Chicago, where racial violence continues to be a common occurrence.

The Sweet case is simply another illustration of the difficult race problem which, almost overnight, the North has had thrust upon it.

So long as the problem is ignored, or its solution left to mobs and firearms, there is little reason to believe that such tragedies will not disgrace us again and again.

A Patriotic Jew Replies to Don Seitz

LAST week we printed extracts and comments from a few of many letters received in reply to or approval of Don Seitz's notable article "Jews, Catholics, and Protestants," in The Outlook of November 25. The following letter from a Jew, whose name we are not at liberty to give, is decidedly the best single reply so far received from a Jewish reader.—THE EDITORS.

AT the age of six months I was brought from Hungary to the East Side of New York by my Jewish mother. Passing through the usual vicissitudes, I managed to secure an education at a leading university. My youth was passed among Gentile surroundings, and I planned to continue to do so and follow a calling which few of my own people had until then followed. Having obtained more than average success by pursuing this ambition, it may be of interest to know what my reactions have been.

I should state that, while I have not seen the inside of a synagogue for perhaps ten years, I have visited many churches. Nor have I contributed to any Jewish or other sectarian movements, but have supported all patriotic and local welfare movements within my means. I was at Plattsburg in 1916, volunteered for the war at the outset, and went to France as a captain in command of troops.

I have lived in five small towns in different parts of the country, but always among Gentile neighbors. In each instance I went out of my way to do the "Christian" thing, because I realized I was a member of a despised people. Invariably I was welcomed until there came the inevitable discussion of religion and I imparted the knowledge of my racial extraction. Almost without exception, those who had acted as friends subsequently avoided me as a leper. Boyhood friends have told me of hundreds of similar experiences. Occasionally I had to argue that I was a Jew. They did not want to believe that I could be anything so revolting, but if I refused to be hypocrite enough to deny my origin I succeeded in ostracizing myself.

Some time ago it fell upon me to organize a local patriotic event, although I happened to be the only Jew in town. I immediately decided to include a Catholic priest and Protestant minister on the program. The former immediately accepted without reservation or personal reference. The latter also assisted, but was more active in trying missionary efforts on me. I have never known of Jews trying to convert any one to their belief, still less trying to ostracize or persecute some one else because of such difference in faith.

The fact of my origin has been a continual source of hardship in my professional work, and my Gentile associates could tell better than I what obstacles I have had to overcome. It has been the same in every walk of life, and yet you condemn the Catholic for sticking to his mass and the Jew for not going out of his way to deliberately face hardship.

Most of my relatives and Jewish friends have intermarried with Protestants. In every case but one the child is being raised in the Protestant faith. In the lone exception the child is being taught the tenets of both, so that he may later take his choice. He is already being reviled, however, for having a Christ-killing father by his innocent little friends. These pure souls are already being contaminated with teachings of hate.

What has been the result? As a youth I turned to Christianity and its followers to teach me higher ideals than they said my people were capable of. They disappointed me and disillusioned me and turned me back, and in so turning I observed a misunderstood, idealistic people bearing a heavy cross. There was a time when I might have encouraged my son to become a Christian. Church-going people have destroyed that possibility by their very example. Revile the Catholic and Jew, but don't blame them for avoiding your passion and prejudice by sticking to their own religions.

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Will Prohibition Come to England?

By ERNEST W. MANDEVILLE

This is the third of four articles by Mr. Mandeville. America has no monopoly on the war for and against alcohol

IN my last article I told of the political and social power of the British liquor trade and of the efforts of the prohibitionists in that country.

Let us now consider what "the Trade" is doing to protect its enormous and highly profitable business against the encroachments of the temperance workers.

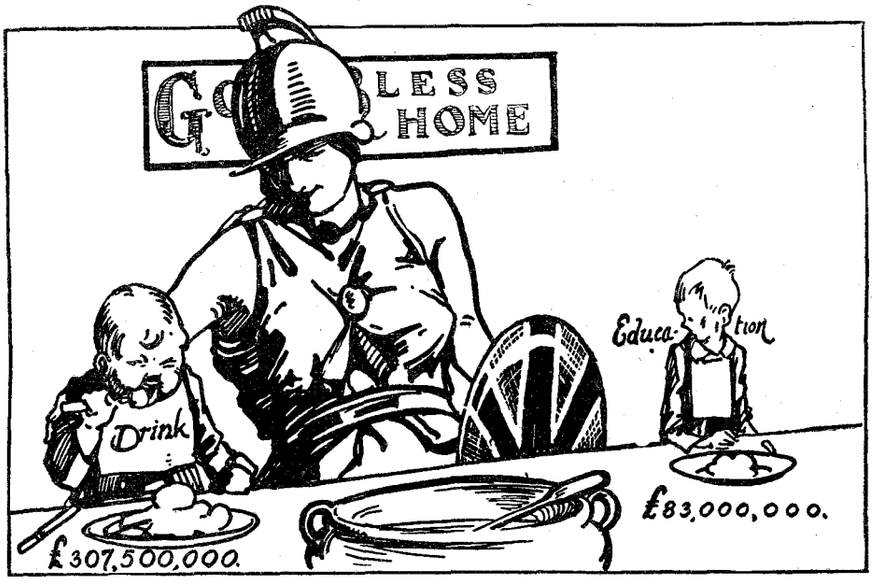
Forewarned by the obliteration of the legalized liquor business in America, "the Trade" in England has become alarmed for its safety and it has taken steps to match a pro-liquor organization for every prohibition society in operation.

These pro-liquor organizations are of two kinds: (1) those openly subsidized by "the Trade," such as the National Trade Defense Association, and (2) those organizations which by their titles might deceive one into believing that they are anti-trade, but which in reality are working in the interests of liquor consumption. Some of these societies are the True Temperance Association (referred to by the prohibitionists as the "True Tippler's Association" and the "Trade Temperance Association"), the Fellowship of Freedom and Reform, and the Freedom Association.

Though the organizations of the second type are supposedly formed by the voting public in order to express their disapproval of the prohibition agitators and to guard their individual liberty from the liquor foes, in reality they derive their financial support and effective leadership from the same sources as the openly acknowledged trade defense societies.

I called upon the officials of organizations of both types, and, from outside inquiries and study as well, I came to my own conclusions as to their methods and purposes.

MR. John Hall Baron, manager and secretary of the National Trade Defense Association, in his talk with me ridiculed the dry organizations and the whole prohibition movement. From his point of view, the temperance cause was not only hopeless, but based upon wrong fundamentals. He, naturally, was opposed to the utter prohibition of liquors and contended that the evils of drink (such as they are) could best be corrected by "the Trade" itself. In five years he had



What are you about, Mother Britannia?

For every £1 spent in 1923 in making the child fit for his place in the world we spent £3 14s in making the world less fit for the child

seen only two intoxicated people. (I marveled at this and wondered how he kept himself from the outer world, for I saw more drunks than this every night of my stay in England.) He had statistics prepared which demonstrated to him that the arrests for drunkenness in 1924 in Philadelphia were 1 in 40 of the population, while in Birmingham, England (about the same size), they were 1 in 271; in Boston 1 in 19, in Manchester 1 in 164; in Pittsburgh 1 in 24, in Sheffield (likewise a manufacturing community) one in 2,000. His American figures were taken from the Anti-Saloon League records, he claimed. This record of a dry country made him sure that the remedy was not prohibition. However, he spoke glibly (without any seeming awareness of inconsistency) of the great amounts of liquor that were being shipped from Great Britain to America via Hamburg and the Bahamas. "People come to us and buy large quantities of our goods. If they have the money to buy, it is not for us to question where they take it after purchase. Of course, it is quite evident, however, that it is to be shipped to America."

Mr. Baron continued by stating his opinion that "the Trade" would itself clean up any abuses. He mentioned the fact that the number of pubs is decreasing and that 18,000 licenses have been lost in the last twenty years through forfeiture from misconduct and without compensation.

THE True Temperance Association contends that the remedy for drunkenness lies in the providing of improved public-houses. It has recently had introduced into both houses of Parliament a bill to transform the pub from a mere drinking bar into a place for food as well as drink, for entertainment, and to provide adjacent playgrounds for children. "It is a reflection upon our civilization," it says, "that the public-house should be merely a comfortless place for drinking beer and whisky."

This Association directed me to several of these "model" improved public-houses. They resemble the cheap restaurant and bar of our pre-prohibition days.

THE Association for the Promotion of Restaurant Public-Houses in the Poor Districts makes this statement: "Within the trade itself reform of the best kind, because it leads to a change of habit, has been widely promoted by the supply of meals in the better-class public-houses—a reform of inestimable value, particularly to the children in the poor areas. The provision of food in the opinion of this Association is going to do most to reduce excessive drinking."

This movement for these so-called

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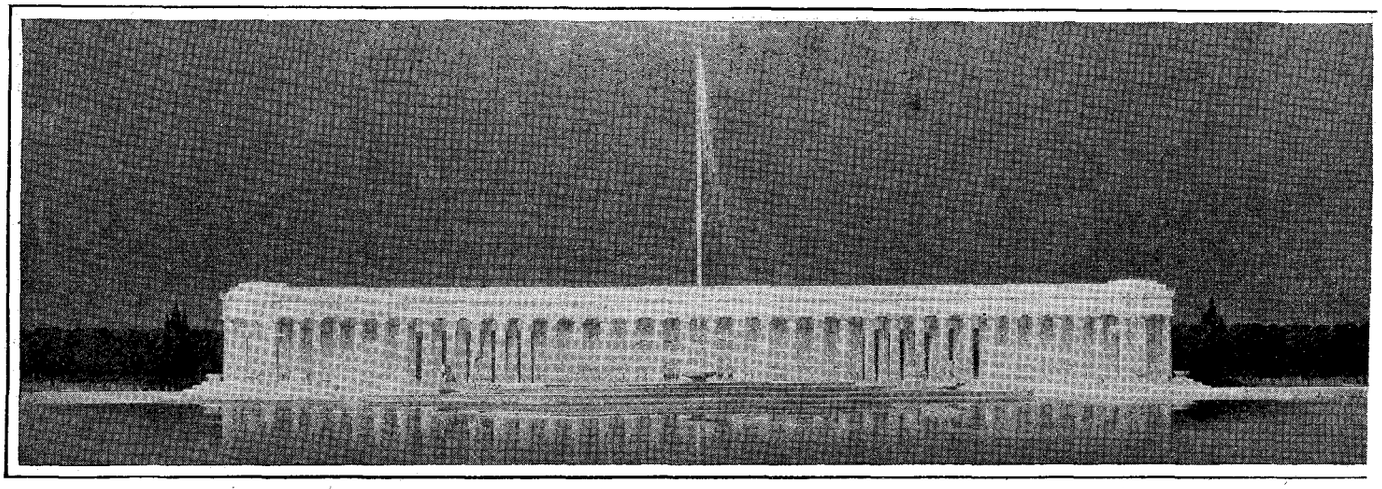
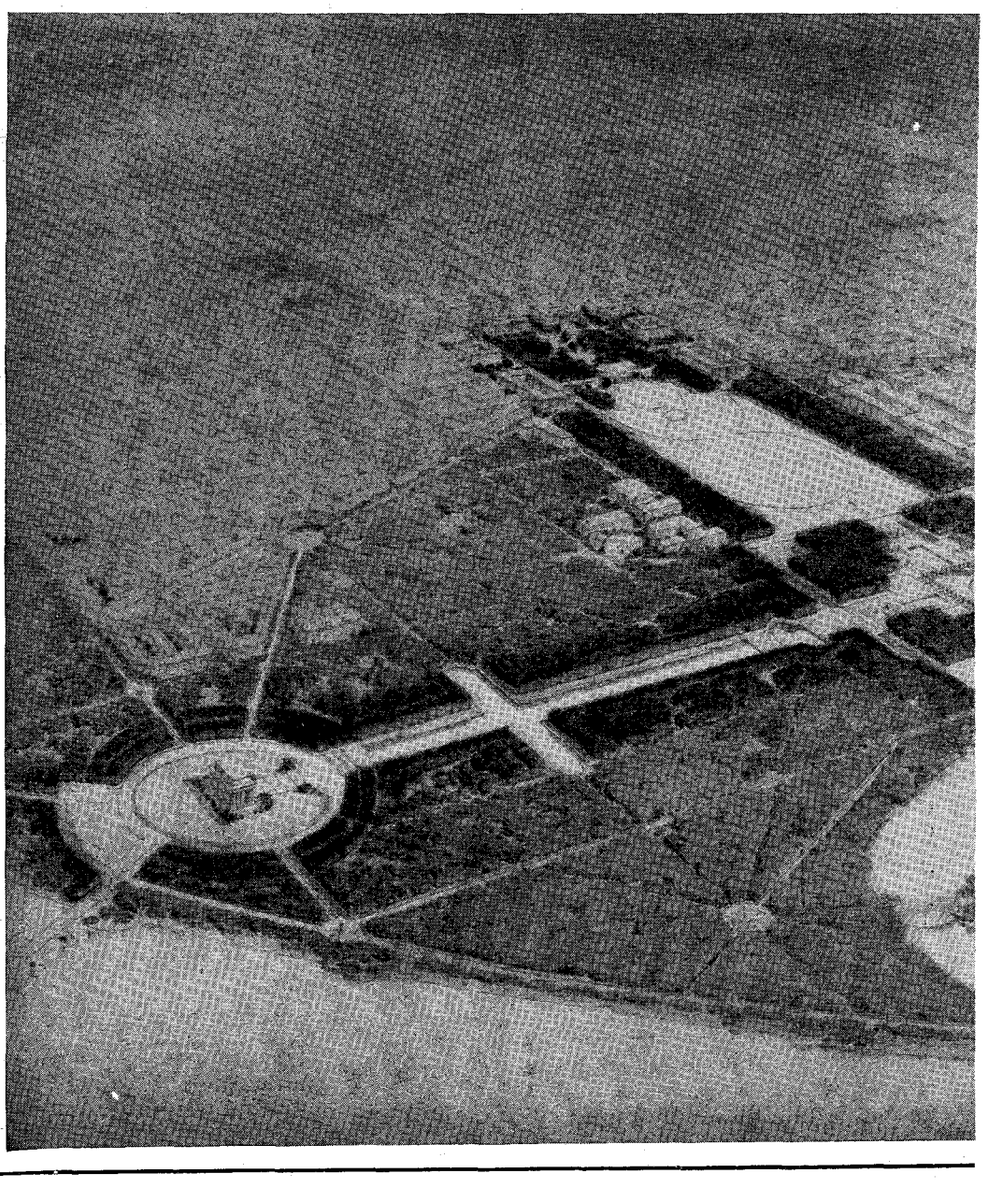
The Proposed Roosevelt Memorial in W



THE large center illustration shows a bird's-eye view of Washington. The site, used by permission of Congress as the basis for the competition in which Mr. Pope was selected as the designer for the National memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, is situated in what is now the Tidal Basin (or Twining Lake), on the line of Sixteenth Street projected southward from the White House.

In inviting the architects and sculptors of the country, with the consent of Congress, to use this site as the basis of their designs, it was the purpose of the Association that the creation of the memorial to the statesman who revitalized and re-established the l'Enfant plan for the development of Washington should result in the completion of one of its hitherto neglected but major portions.

Mr. Pope's design fulfills this purpose, transforming the loosely related and scattered areas from the Washington Monument to the Potomac into a monumental vista from the White House across the river to the Virginia hills, providing the additional setting for the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial anticipated in the Park Commission Plan.



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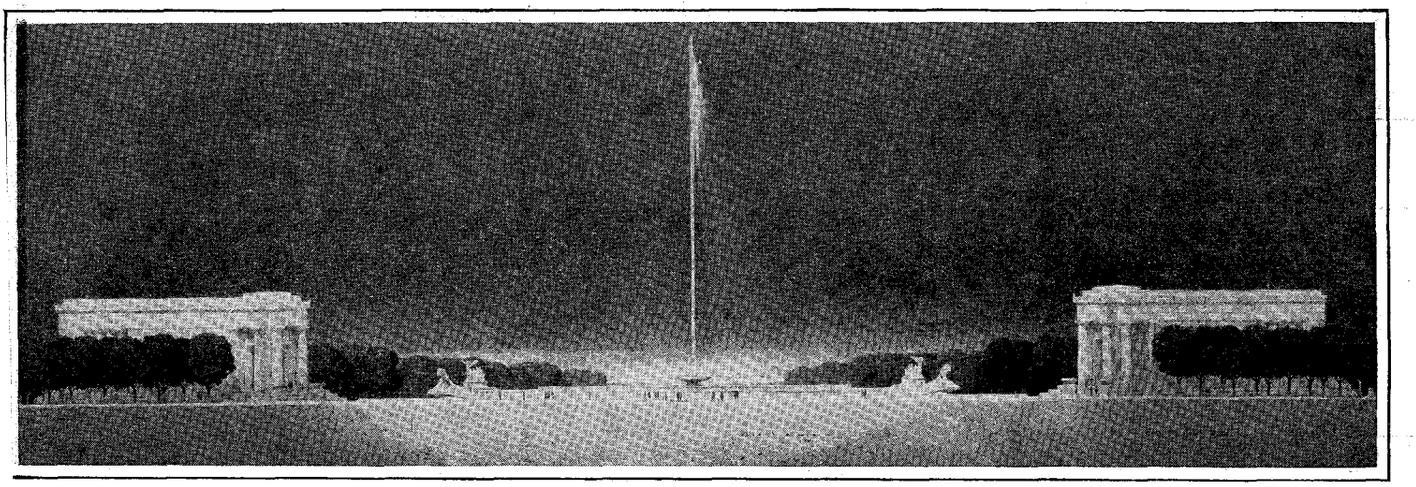
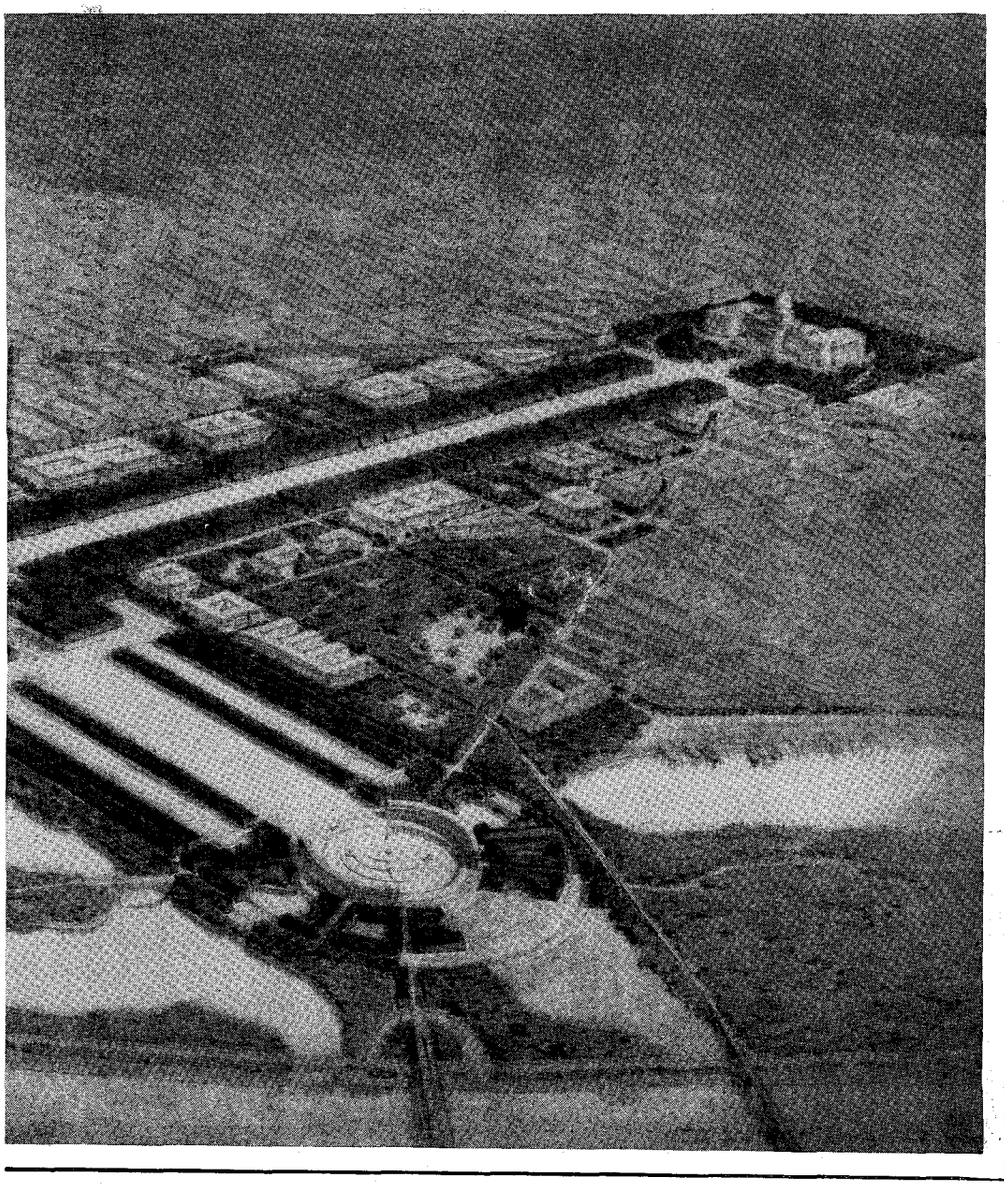
shington, Designed by John Russell Pope





ABOVE at the left is a view of one of the curving colonnades as seen from the opposite side of the memorial.

The illustration in the upper right-hand corner of this page shows the proposed Roosevelt Memorial as it would appear looking from the direction of the White House southward to the Potomac. At the center of an island of white granite, identifiable in the general view of Washington, is a shaft of water which rises 200 feet into the air. At the base of the fountain are the prows of ancient ships, symbolical of the far-reaching influence of Roosevelt's life.

Elsewhere in this issue is an editorial discussion of the significance of this proposed memorial which Congress will have an opportunity to accept or reject at the present session.

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"improved public-houses" is a very strong one, and may be put into effect. Most voters are naturally in favor of anything that will do away with the filth of the present pub. But they are blind to the fact that in passing such a bill they will be intrenching the drink trade even more firmly in its stronghold upon the public. The introduction of the children to the habit of the public-house would also be building future business for "the Trade."

It is too much to hope that the brewers who own the public-houses are going to spend their money for improved buildings in order to decrease the consumption of their product. Moreover, the improved public-house bill does not touch the questions of advertising, with its influence on consumption; nor of expenditure on unavowed propaganda and the control of politics; nor the formidable authority which through the pubs "the Trade" claims, not without justification, to exert in every constituency.

WHEN I interviewed the Rev. Henry Carter, secretary of the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches, he said: "The True Temperance Association is a humbug. It is financed by the drink interests while pretending that it is working in the public interest. This True Temperance Association has its Clerical Committee and its Ladies Committee, through whom it draws into its support many of the women and clergy."

The True Temperance Association regards state management or any system that would dispossess the brewer as "nothing but Socialism." It is utterly opposed to the Carlisle Experiment. Carlisle is the place where, during the war, the Liquor Control Board bought out the public-houses of the community and installed Government-regulated sale. This experiment has now been carried on for nine years, and local opinion is strongly against the reversion to private ownership. The True Temperance Association now states, "So long as Carlisle exists, it will be a menace to the Trade."

Whenever the liquor taxes go up "the Trade" gets an extra profit by manipulation of price, or, what comes to the same thing, by manipulation of materials. Only recently the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave out the estimated brewery profits of the United Kingdom as follows:

1913–14	£9,971,000
1914–15	11,680,000
1915–16	13,181,000
1916–17	14,220,000
1917–18	24,394,000
1918–19	30,190,000

The years of 1913–19 were the years of heavy and increasing liquor taxation. But note the rise in profits.

"The Trade" is very eager to obtain and publish reports of the failure of American prohibition. It and its press are not scrupulous, however, in the use of their material. This was recently demonstrated when only those portions of the Federal Council of Churches Report on United States Prohibition were printed that reflected on the failure of the law. Other statements of the report were, for the most part, omitted.

The propaganda of "the Trade" has been successful in keeping the majority of the public from giving any serious heed to the prohibitionists. The common herd are swayed by the advertising and camouflage of "the Trade." The upper classes generally offer the following objections to prohibition:

(1) Interference with personal freedom.

(2) You cannot make people good by an act of Parliament.

(3) It is socially harmful for the state to create new crimes if it can possibly avoid doing so, especially when the evasion of the law is easy and the temptation to avoid it considerable.

(4) Rigorous control may mean, in effect, that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor.

NOW for the question, "What chance is there that prohibition will come to Great Britain?"

The words of Viscount Astor (an ardent prohibitionist), the Rev. F. W. Norwood, of the City Temple, London, and Stanton Coit, ethical leader, were all to this effect: "Great Britain is not ready for prohibition. There isn't any chance of its coming yet a while."

A labor committee which investigated the matter reported: "There is no sign that the British people are at all likely to be willing to vote even by majority for a measure of national prohibition within any space of time that we can usefully consider."

However, I noticed one opinion favorable to prohibition, which seems destined to gain importance in the British public mind. This is the opinion that S. K. Ratcliffe, the well-known English journalist, mentioned in a conversation on the subject. He said: "Some people realize that unless we [England] can control the liquor traffic, we will fall behind the United States in the economic race. We rather resent falling in line behind your country, but we'll have to do it." I found others who attributed America's great industrial advance to prohibition and who felt that their country would soon have to face the question whether or not it can afford as a mere matter of business to lag behind America in this social experiment.

I also noticed that in the section of London inhabited by the Jews there was very little drinking. The British public will soon learn what the Jews already know, that the enormous waste of its country's drink bill is the greatest hindrance to prosperity. But in England prohibition will not come in the sudden manner in which we experienced it. It will come gradually and mainly through the slow process of education of the masses.

H. J. LASKI, brilliant economist of the London School of Economics, who has recently spent five years in America, said in conversation, "If I could, I would enforce prohibition in England simply for economic reasons."

The English churches are, as a whole, apathetic in their opposition to "the Trade." But there is just now a move toward unity in the prohibition forces, and with such leaders as Dame Lloyd George, Lord and Lady Astor, Philip Snowden (who was the Labor Chancellor of the Exchequer), Walter Runciman (who was a Minister in Lloyd George's Government), and Sir Reginald McKenna, the efforts of the temperance organizations are bound in the long run to bring results.

As a closing note in this study of Great Britain's liquor problem, it will be well to realize that the behavior of the thousands of Americans who visit England each year serves more than anything else in turning public opinion against prohibition.

Hundreds of tourists seem to vie with one another in excessive drinking while in countries where liquor can be legally obtained. The natives can't help but muse to themselves: "Look at these foreigners from a dry country. What a farce!"

Immediately that our boat to England passed the twelve-mile limit the ship's bar did a flourishing business with the American travelers. Many of the patrons were girls and boys of college and preparatory school age.

In South Shields, England, the Chief Constable stated in his report that a large proportion of the cases of drunkenness were "young foreigners, who, coming from 'dry' countries, imbibed to excess."

In this matter of suppression of the alcoholic-drink menace our own actions should give us the most concern.

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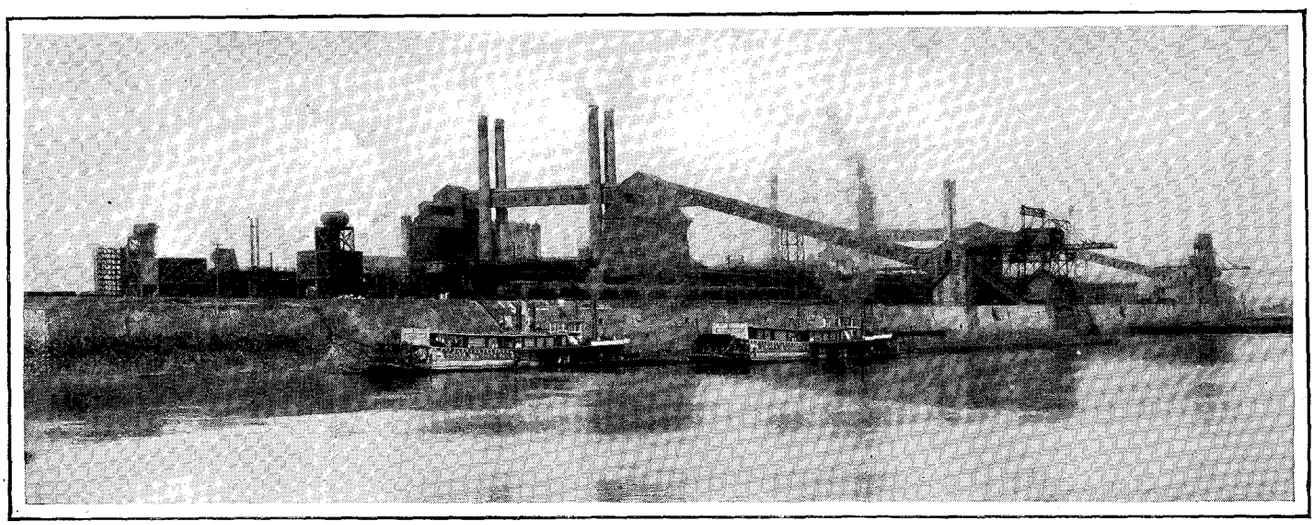

Photograph from Carnegie Steel Co.

The Metropolis of Cokedom

The Clairton, Pennsylvania, plant of the Carnegie Steel Company. With 1,134 by-product ovens, grouped in eighteen batteries, this is the largest coking plant in the world. At the left of the picture are the quenching stations, where the red-hot coke is sprayed with water from overhead tanks

The Ovens of Prosperity

By CHARLES FITZHUGH TALMAN

THE stereotyped version of the Story of Coal begins with the primeval peat bog, extends through æons of subterranean vicissitudes, and ends with resurrection and dedication to the purpose of providing humanity with heat, light, and power. A generation ago nobody dreamed that the most fascinating and diversified chapters of this story were still to be written. They are now in process of unfoldment.

For ages, while civilizations rose and fell, mankind neglected coal altogether. Then for a few centuries it found limited use as fuel. Its versatility dates from the close of the eighteenth century, when men began to distill it to produce a wonderful new illuminant—coal gas. The advent of gas-lighting stirred up, in its time, a great deal more excitement than have, in our own, all the immeasurably more important new developments in the use of coal.

The next outstanding event in coal history was the adoption of coke in place of charcoal for the smelting of iron. The coke made in gas retorts had previously been utilized in various ways as fuel, but was not satisfactory in the blast-furnace. Hence coke ovens were devised for the special purpose of making what is called *metallurgical coke*. The process of making such coke that prevailed up to a decade or so ago is one of the stock examples of industrial unthrift. The beehive coke oven, which produces good coke while wasting all the gas and other potential blessings contained in coal, is still common, though it has now definitely taken second place as the source of the world's vast output of coke—amounting, in this country alone, to sixty million tons in a recent year.

The by-product coke oven, designed for turning to account all the constituents of coal, was developed in Europe about 1881, introduced into the United States in 1892, and placed upon its present pinnacle of importance by circumstances arising out of the World War. It makes more coke per ton of coal than its wasteful rival, and does it in half the time. In the older process part of the gas distilled from the coal is burned in the oven and the rest escapes into the air. In the by-product process there is no combustion in the oven. The gas from the heated coal is drawn off and treated to remove its valuable content of tar, oil, and ammonia, after which (according to the usual practice) about forty per cent of it is burned in flues adjacent to the ovens to supply the necessary heat for coking, and the rest is used in other departments of the plant or sold.

Before there were any by-product coke ovens chemists knew how to extract ammonia, benzol, and tar from coal, and had laid the foundations of industries based upon these products. The new ovens, operated on a large scale to provide coke for the blast-furnaces, merely insured an ample supply of these precious commodities, from which are made so many useful things—fertilizers, drugs, explosives, dyes, perfumes, and what not—that the importance of coal as a fuel is now almost eclipsed by its importance as a raw material of the chemical industries. Germany made all her metallurgical coke in by-product ovens before 1914, captured the by-product ovens in neighboring countries in the early days of the Great War, and came near winning in consequence.

While by-product coking is now the rule, the beehive oven still flourishes in this country and is not likely to vanish altogether from the landscape for a long time to come. By-product ovens are very costly to install and operate. A temporary shut-down means a serious loss of interest on capital invested. Hence it is economical to provide only enough of such ovens to take care of the minimum demand for coke, and to depend upon the much cheaper beehive ovens to make up the deficiency when the demand is active. The market for by-products does not, as yet, alter this situation.

In the industrial drama novelties crowd on novelties. The by-product coke oven of to-day, in which coal is distilled at very high temperatures, already faces the rivalry of a dozen new devices—all still in experimental stages—in which coal is treated at much lower temperatures to yield gas, "semi-coke," and certain oils whose value remains to be determined.

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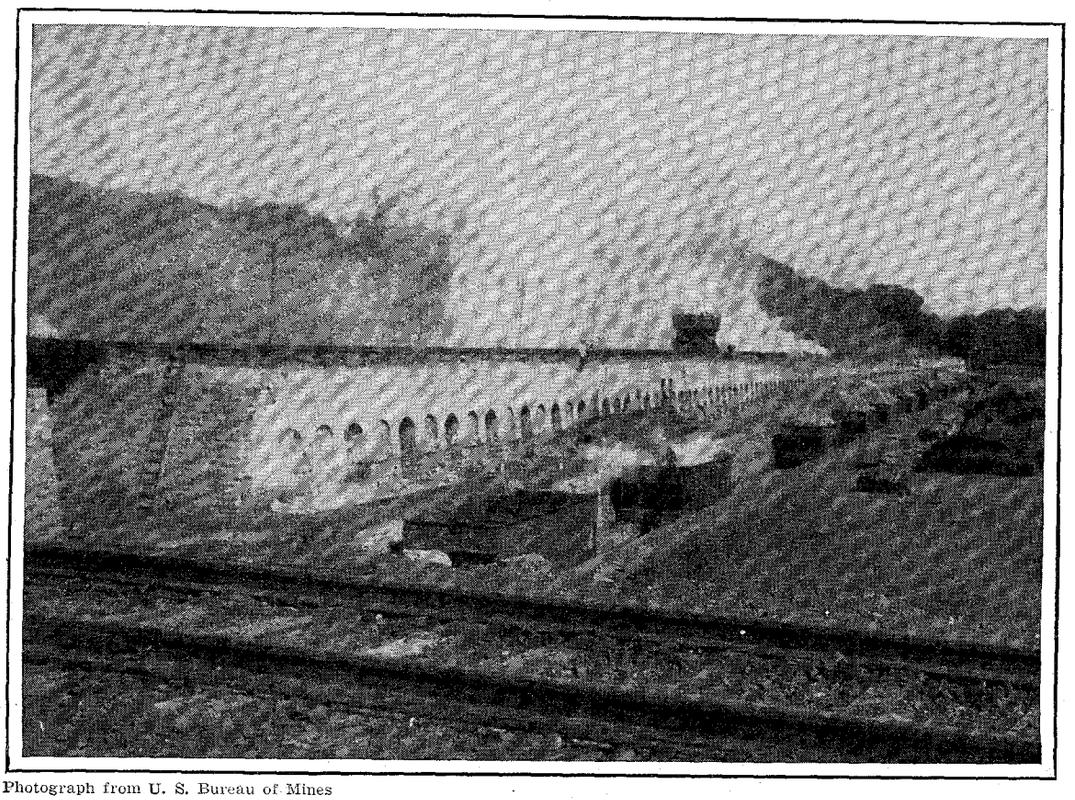


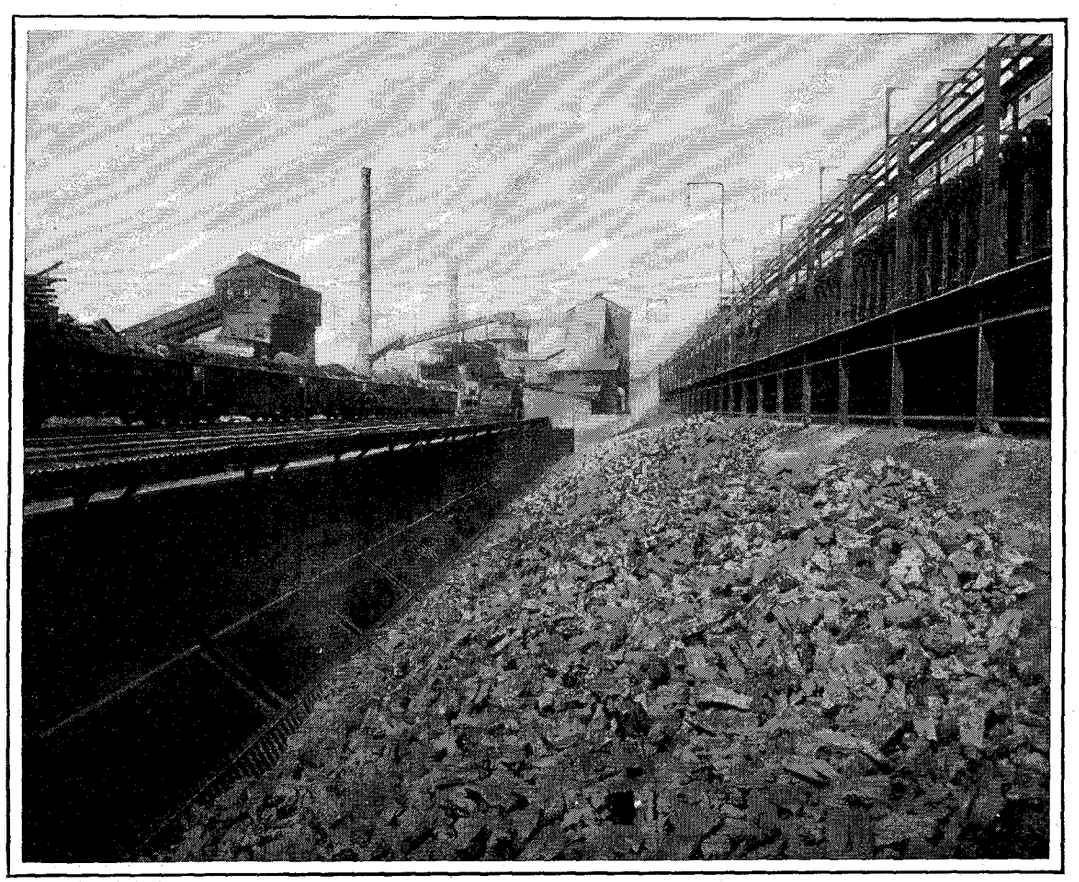
Photograph from U. S. Bureau of Mines

Those Thriftless Beehive Ovens!

The beehive coke oven, once universal but now rapidly declining in importance, is a stock example of industrial unthrift. Endless homilies have been uttered about the billions of dollars' worth of potential coal products wasted in these ovens; yet, as our text explains, they are not likely to vanish altogether. At the middle of the bank of ovens is seen a "larry," from which coal is charged through the top of each oven

The "Product" of the Ovens—Coke

Nominally, coke is the product and the other things are by-products, but during the World War the tail wagged the dog, and the progress of industrial chemistry may revive this situation. The picture shows, in the foreground, the inclined "coke wharf," where the coke is allowed to drain after quenching. It slides from the wharf through gates upon a revolving feeder, which delivers it to a belt conveyor, by which it is carried to the screening station (seen in the middle background), where it is separated into various sizes. In the left background is the building where coal is crushed and mixed before charging into the ovens (on the right)



Photograph from Bethlehem Steel Co.

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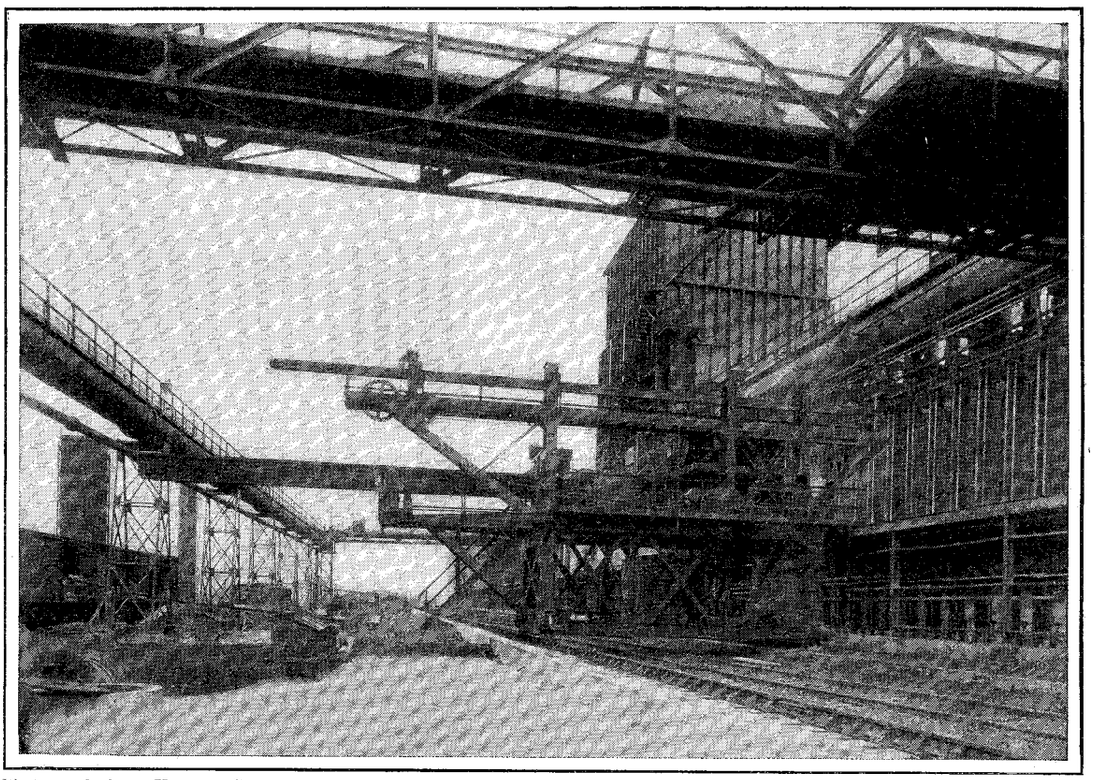
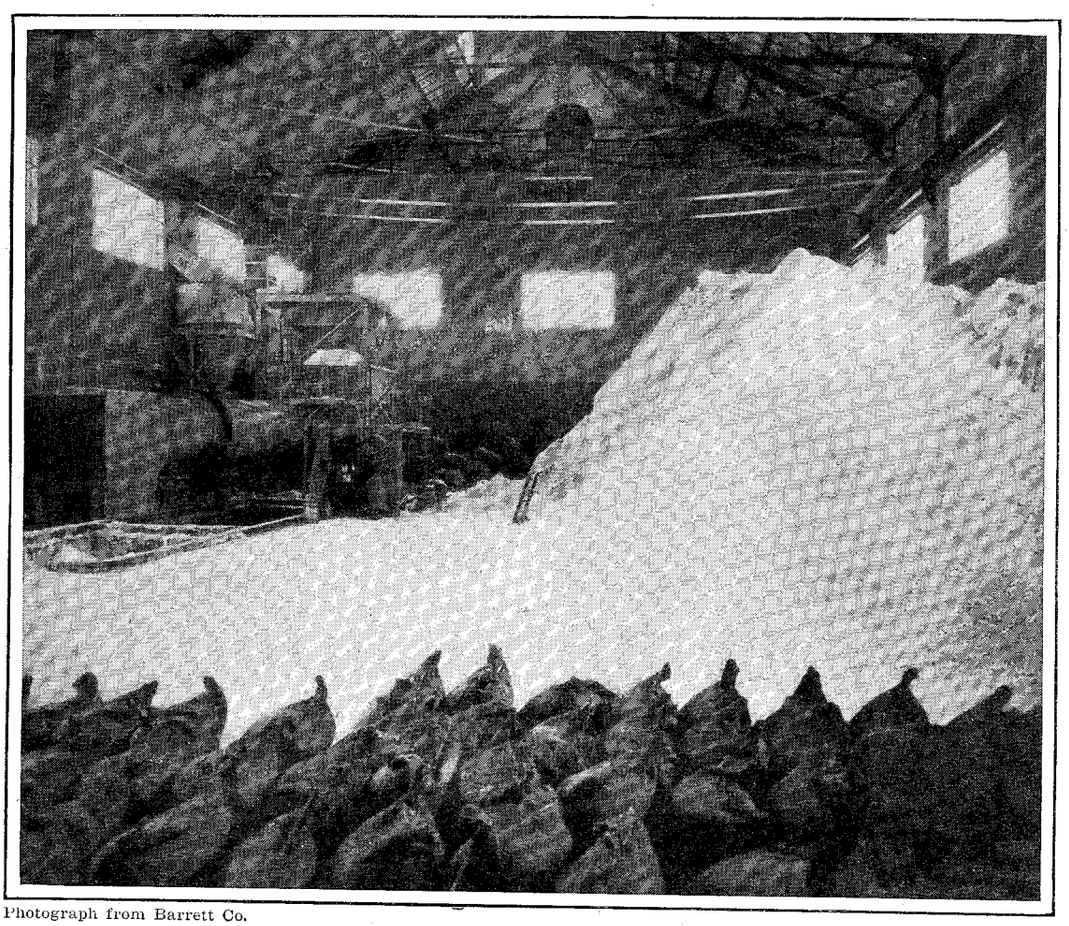
Modern Industry's Horn of Plenty—By-Product Coke Ovens

While the beehive oven produces coke alone, the by-product oven yields coke, gas, tar, ammonia, and benzol, some of these things being, in turn, the source of innumerable useful products. By-product ovens are tall and narrow—like bureau drawers set on edge. They are charged from the top with crushed coal, closed air-tight, and heated by the burning of gas (generally produced by the ovens themselves) in flues that alternate with the ovens in each "battery." The picture shows the "pusher" side of an oven battery, with the big electric ram by which, when coking is complete, the mass of red-hot coke is pushed out of the oven upon a car, on the opposite side of the battery. The car hurries the coke to the quenching station, where it is drenched with water. The gas from the ovens is drawn by an "exhauster" into the big pipe seen running along the top of the battery, and thence by other pipes to the by-products building for treatment to recover by-products



Photograph from Koppers Co.



Photograph from Barrett Co.

One of the By-Products—Ammonium Sulphate

Ammonia, produced in different forms in the by-product ovens, is only a little less remarkable than the much-talked-of coal tar for the number and importance of its industrial uses. One of the standard products of the ovens is crude ammonium sulphate, used as a fertilizer. The picture shows this substance in storage. The machine in the left background is used for filling the bags. A large part of the ammonia used in American refrigerating plants is likewise obtained from by-product coke ovens

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A Bonus for Poor Service

By MILLS C. LEONARD

Locomotive Engineer, Pennsylvania Railroad

IT matters little just what one's complaint against the railroads may be, the management is to blame. Whether there is only an old sleeping-car with the storage battery run down doing chair-car duty up the Hudson River; or W. & B.'s ten-car shipment is forty-eight hours overdue; or Tom Jones's flivver stalled her engine on the crossing and the flier completely demolished the antiquated ark once called an automobile —"the management is to blame." Yes, the president should be advised of the situation, and he, personally, should make amends.

Well, I have been employed on one of the biggest railroads of our country nearly twenty-five years, and I have never seen a railroad president yet. But there are lots of other things to look at that to me are just as important as the president.

I HAVEN'T worked twenty-five years for this railroad of mine and not learned to like it. I like them all. And I take a great deal of interest in looking over the motive power of other railroads, comparing their equipment with my own, watching their trains roll by. When they stop, I like particularly well to see how their crews do their bit, how the flagmen protect the rear of their trains. There is far more that may be wrong with a railroad than just "careless management" at the top.

I read the other day that there were just a few less than two million employees on the Class I railroads the past year. And a short while ago I noticed that a vice-president said he would like to meet personally all the men on his system. If he ever does, he won't get much else done that day. And, too, if he does meet them, probably some of the boys will soon call him "Bill," or whatever his first name is, and try to tell him all about some little grievance that even their employing officers will not take time to hear.

Now, it's employees that I started to talk about, not presidents or their problems or possibilities; but first I want to say just a little about the duty of one official of the railroad, the superintendent.

It is the duty of the superintendent to make his particular division "pay." To do that he must keep the number of employees cut down as closely as he can and still expedite the work, and keep the overtime of those who do the work down to the lowest possible figure. But his is an uphill job.

Overtime? What is overtime on a railroad nowadays? Overtime is a bonus paid to its employees for stretching their day's work out as long as it can be stretched.

Sounds unusual, doesn't it? But it's true. Under the present system of paying employees in local road freight service, the workman gets from three to four dollars for the second eight hours of a sixteen-hour tour of duty over and above the same rate that he gets for the first eight hours. That second eight hours, or fraction thereof, is paid for on the minute basis, at an hourly rate of three-sixteenths of the daily rate. It is called by various names: "bootleggers' pay," "inch and a half," "shoes for the kids," "gasoline," "pay me," and "time and a half."

Overtime does not affect passenger-train service. The overtime that puts the "big dent" in the earnings of a railroad is paid to crews in local and pool freight service. Some idea of the numbers to whom it is paid may be had when I say that approximately ninety per cent of the men employed in road service are freight men, with the remaining ten per cent in passenger service. It is the slow freight, local freight, and such service as has no schedule that is slowed down by the time-and-one-half payment for overtime.

And, as it now is, I do not like this "bonus system." Service is the only product a railroad has to sell, and I know you can't get service when the men that are serving you are paid a "bonus" for taking their "good old time" to accomplish a given task. Surely, no one, not even a railroad president, can see any incentive for giving speedy service when there is a "bonus" paid for doing the work slowly.

AM I not right when I say that the system is all wrong? Who pays the bill? Who waits for his freight? Of course, not all the delay in freight can be charged to the bonus system. But all of the railroad systems could, and would, give far better service if it were done away with.

To-day, in talking with one another regarding their runs, slow-freight men do not ask how soon the runs can be made or how good their engines are, but rather they ask such questions as these: "How much overtime can you make on the run?" "Can't you make it pay another hour?" "I hear Bill Smith makes five hours a day overtime on his run. My first chance I'm going to bump him. I want that run."

There never has been any kind of given arriving time for freight trains. Once a crew is ordered and out on the road, it is up to the crew and despatcher to advance the train to the next terminal. And to-day runs that should be made in eight hours (without any overtime) are in the overtime column, some quite deep, according to the ability of the crew as "overtime getters."

Freight trains having work to do must clear through trains. The station work or run between stations is so arranged as to cause the despatcher to put them in at the first siding. He knows they will not get clear at the next, and if he asks a reason for their delay, a very plausible reply is ready. This is a typical case:

A train stalled east of Mosier yard and delayed a passenger train. The despatcher sent this inquiry, "Please advise why you stalled east of Mosier and delayed No. 3." The answer was: "Italian woman had cow tied north of track and grazing south of track. When engine passed over rope, began slipping. Sand very poor, could not get engine to hold rail."

I DO not mean to say enginemen alone are the perpetrators of this nefarious stealing of time, for which the public has to pay; the entire crew has a hand in it. The brakeman, in a railroad man's language, "can get where the work hain't" about as easy as anything you ever saw. The conductor always has to come over from the "rear end" and look the ground over before a move can be made. The flagman may not have had to go back very far to insure full protection, but after he has been called in you would think he had come a mile or two before you get the signal. If the engineman happens to "let her out a little," at the next stop the trainmen ask him if he has gone crazy or has it in for the fireman.

"Bonus," as I understand it, is something given for special service performed over and above the regular pay or wages. So why not pay it out in such a way as to necessitate the giving of real service in order to secure it? Suppose, for in-

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stance, my run is of one hundred miles or less, with eight hours as the basic day, and eight dollars my rate for the day. If I can take my run in and complete that day's work in six hours, I should receive one-half of the pay for the two hours that I saved, or one dollar in addition to my regular full day's pay—in all, nine dollars.

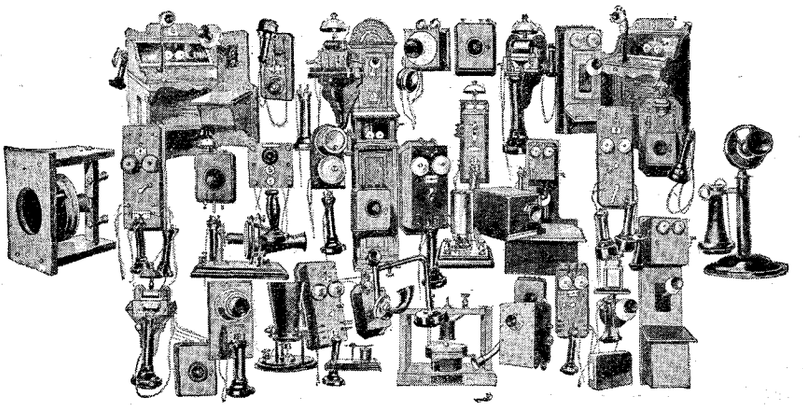
If the run is delayed through no fault of the crew, if the men have met the standard of service required and still make overtime, then the overtime rate should be paid, based on the standard of service given. In other words, if the service performed were equal to the completion of that tour of duty in six hours, then the overtime rate should be one-eighth of nine dollars. Standards of service could be very easily arrived at through various means which space does not permit me to enumerate at this time.

With a working agreement of this nature, it would be of vital importance to the management to keep the rolling stock, locomotives, etc., in first-class condition. It would also be of even greater importance to those men who operate trains to give one hundred per cent service, or even better than that, if it were possible, to gain the bonus. There would be fewer working units to maintain, since in speeding up the service even thirty per cent it would require just that many fewer cars and engines to give the same service; and that would effect a greater saving to the railroads. Both the men and the company would profit, as well as the public.

This is not a matter for the management to adjust alone; they are powerless under the present conditions, so they go on contentedly and charge the overtime to the public. Perhaps criticism of the whole situation by the public would give them a leverage by which conditions might be readjusted.

Public opinion gave the railroad men the time-and-one-half pay. Public opinion alone can now combat the evil perpetrated on the public—that of boosting freight rates and slowing down the movement of freight.

It sums itself up to just one requisite: Having assumed the proportions of a "bonus," it should be abolished, and something should be put in its place that will create an incentive for better, cleaner, and faster work. Employees of a public utility never much criticised by the public should come in for just as great a share of it as the management.



An Account of Stewardship

Fifty years ago Dr. Alexander Graham Bell was busy upon a new invention—the telephone. The first sentence had not been heard; the patent had not been filed; the demonstration of the telephone at the Centennial Exposition had not been made. All these noteworthy events were to occur later in the year 1876. But already, at the beginning of the year, the basic principle of the new art had been discovered and Bell's experiments were approaching a successful issue.

The inventor of the telephone lived to see the telephone in daily use by millions all over the world and to see thousands of developments from his original discovery.

If he had lived to this semi-centennial year, he would have seen over 16,000,000 telephones linked by 40,000,000 miles of wire spanning the American continent and bringing the whole nation within intimate talking distance. He would have seen in the Bell System, which bears his name, perhaps the largest industrial organization in the world with nearly $3,000,000,000 worth of public-serving property, owned chiefly by an army of customers and employees.

He would have seen developed from the product of his brain a new art, binding together the thoughts and actions of a nation for the welfare of all the people.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company
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The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Fiction

FRIENDS OF MR. SWEENEY. By Elmer Davis. Robert M. McBride & Co., New York. $2.

A rattling, good, up-to-the-minute story of New York. As fresh and modern as this morning's paper; as satirical and pungent as George Ade at his best. If there's been a more amusing novel of American city life this year, we've missed it. It is not a "study" of anything, it's not psychological (three hearty cheers!), but for sheer amusing power we give it 98 per cent plus.

THE VENETIAN GLASS NEPHEW. By Elinor Wylie. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $2.

A highly imaginative story, by a writer who commands a delicate style. A fragile creation, as iridescent as an icicle sparkling in the sunlight. This country has two novelists with a highly developed imagination: Mr. Cabell and Mrs. Wylie. But Cabell is often long-winded, and even wearisome. Mrs. Wylie is neither; her touch is always light. There is no one in America exactly like her.

Biography

MEMOIRS OF LÉON DAUDET. Edited and translated by Arthur Kingsland Griggs. The Dial Press, New York. $5.

An entertaining and unintentionally amusing book by one of those delightful anachronisms, a partisan of the pretender to the throne of France. M. Daudet, son of the famous novelist, really wishes to restore the French monarchy and to turn somebody or other into Henry V, or, maybe, Louis XIX, *Roi de France,* with the white flag and gold lilies and all the rest of it. Here he tells of his acquaintance with authors and statesmen and other public characters in France for the past fifty years.

THE DIARIES OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. 1748–1799. Edited by John C. Fitzpatrick. 4 vols. Published for the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $25.

Only about one-sixth of Washington's diaries have ever been published before. Now all that are available are presented in these four handsome books. From his journey over the Blue Ridge when he was sixteen to his last careful record of the weather (and nothing else) on December 13, 1799, the day before his death, the diaries are here, so far as they are to be found to-day. There are distressing gaps; the worst of these is from his appointment as Commander-in-Chief in June, 1775, to a day, nearly six years later, in 1781. Thus nearly all the Revolutionary War is lacking. So is his record of his election as President and his early days in the Presidency.

The historical importance of the diaries is therefore considerably impaired. But as a record of the private citizen, the gentleman-farmer, the diner-out and drinker of tea with this one and that, the fox-hunter, and the practical agriculturist the story is complete and surprising. Washington's intense preoccupation with farming will probably amaze many persons who think of him as perpetually engaged in riding a white horse and flourishing a sword; or crossing the Delaware; or standing, hand in his breast, in front of two marble columns, and beside a table on which rests a copy of the Constitution. Here are the names of those who dined with him; here is the list of his slaves; here is an enormous amount of information about weather; and here is the record of hogs killed. Here are the dates when he began to plow Field No. 1, and when they dug the ten rows of carrots. These farming diaries are not everything. Do not think this is but a dry chronicle of seed-times and harvests. The days of the Presidency in New York, his "progresses" in state through the country, are also recorded. As a whole, no more important work of American history has been published this year.

Books for Gifts
For Different Tastes

PLUCK AND LUCK
By Robert Benchley

THE GREATEST BOOK IN THE WORLD
By A. Edward Newton

THE LE GALLIENNE BOOK OF AMERICAN VERSE

CARTOONS FROM "LIFE"
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FRIENDS OF MR. SWEENEY
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UNCOMMON AMERICANS
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MANY FURROWS
By Alpha of the Plough

FOOLISH FICTION
By Christopher Ward

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF HELEN OF TROY
By John Erskine

UNCOMMON AMERICANS. By Don C. Seitz. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $3.

These are called "pencil portraits" of men and women "who have broken the rules." Mr. Seitz has an attractive and wholesome liking for the odd and bizarre; in this book he sketches lightly (as his phrase "pencil portraits" indicates) the careers of twenty-two eccentric Americans. With some, as with Whistler, the eccentricity was a minor characteristic of a great genius; with others, as with Henry George and Susan B. Anthony, the main characteristic was independence, the willingness to rebel, and the desire to reform.

Others, like George Francis Train and Lord Timothy Dexter, well-nigh submerged their ability in their peculiarities. Still others, like Ethan Allen, General Forrest, Israel Putnam, David Crockett, and John S. Mosby, were brave men of much nobility of character. Yet they were markedly different from their neighbors in almost every way. Although the atmosphere of the book is of a past long dead, the writer of this note is amused to discover that he has seen at least one of these men (George Francis Train), while with two others he has held speech —Colonel Mosby, the guerrilla chief, and Hinton Helper. This is an admirable book for a gift, and will please any man interested in American history or in the oddities of human life.

THE LIFE OF W. T. STEAD. By Frederic Whyte. 2 vols. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $12.

An extended biography of the English journalist, editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette" and the "Review of Reviews." A reformer, "impossible as a colleague," said Bernard Shaw (!); he was conspic-

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uous and sometimes influential for many years in England and America. Many who had disliked him as a crank nevertheless came to love him as a man.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF LAURENCE STERNE. By Wilbur L. Cross. 2 vols. The Yale University Press, New Haven. $7.

A new edition of this excellent biography.

THE LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON. By James Boswell. Edited by Arnold Glover. Introduction by Austin Dobson. 3 vols. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $10.

A reprint of an edition first published in 1901. An admirable edition to *read*. Annotated, indexed, well illustrated, and made agreeable. These are not large books; the type is good and legible; they would classify as books to be taken in the hand and to be read at the fire, and as such would be commended by the Doctor himself. Better to own than the Birkbeck Hill edition, which has so many notes that the tail of annotation wags the dog of text.

Essays and Criticism

THE GREATEST BOOK IN THE WORLD, AND OTHER PAPERS. By A. Edward Newton. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $5.

Mr. Newton's books are all good-looking; well printed and well illustrated, and prettily, if not satisfactorily bound. This is no exception. His title essay is, of course, about the Bible. He also writes about London, about Gilbert and Sullivan, book-plates, travel, and other pleasant topics which are usually described by the rather sickly word "bookish." Mr. Newton knows more about books than most of us, he owns costlier and rarer books than any of us, except a few great millionaires (who seldom write for this section of The Outlook), yet his own writings are jolly and popular. He has many prejudices, and, as nearly all of them are exactly like our own, we pronounce them to be sound prejudices. It warms us to the very gizzard to hear him lead the cheering for Gilbert and Sullivan and for Dickens. A fine book; your friend will be glad to get it for Christmas.

History, Political Economy, and Politics

BATTLES BY SEA. By E. Keble Chatterton. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

Strategic and historical studies of naval fights from Salamis to the Falkland Islands.

THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE. Vol. VI of A History of the United States. By Edward Channing. The Macmillan Company, New York. $4.75.

Here is a history of the Civil War at once readable and just. If any Northern historian can ever write of this war so as to be acceptable to fair-minded Southerners, Professor Channing has

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WHEN AMERICA WAS YOUNG. By John F. Faris. Harper & Brothers, New York. $6.

An entertaining book of a type now popular. It is about our past; but this time, not our absurd past, but our quaint, pleasing, and romantic past. Travel, home life, education, publishing, amusements, duels, gambling, and holidays in colonial and early republican America. The illustrations are many and nearly all interesting.

Poetry

SONGS FROM THE BRITISH DRAMA. Edited by Edward Bliss Reed. The Yale University Press, New Haven. $4.

An anthology of rather fresh material from early days to the present. Annotated, indexed, and provided with a bibliography for study.

THE LE GALLIENNE BOOK OF AMERICAN VERSE. Edited with an Introduction by Richard Le Gallienne. Boni & Liveright, New York. $3.50.

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Travel

THE FIRST WORLD FLIGHT. By Lowell Thomas. Illustrated with Many Photographs and Other Pictures. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $5.

The personal narratives of the aviators who first circumnavigated the globe. Told by them and set down by Lowell Thomas. The record of a great adventure.

TO MONADNOCK. The Records of a Mountain in New Hampshire through Three Centuries. Gathered by Helen Cushing Nutting. Published by the Author, Ashburnham, Mass.

A complete record of a human being, all he said and did and thought, is always more than interesting; it is often curiously inspiring. So with the record of a place. Here is the history of a mountain in New Hampshire—Monadnock—from the days when it was first seen by Governor Winthrop in 1632, and when it was wolf-haunted, through the frequent descriptions of it by Thoreau and Emerson, and down to the days of Kipling, Mark Twain, and Lord Dunsany—all of whom mention it. A fascinating book.

Sociology

THE REVOLT OF MODERN YOUTH. By Judge Ben B. Lindsey and Wainwright Evans. Boni & Liveright, New York. $3.

The flapper and her boy friend, the flipper, are not mere theoretical beings to Judge Lindsey. Boys and girls of high school and early college age are really different in this year 1925, he believes, than their fathers and mothers were at the same age. And if the boys and girls of Denver—of whom he writes—are typical of the country, we will say that he has proved his case. They are revolting against conventions, they are emancipated to a degree to horrify their grandparents, and—so the Judge thinks—they are mainly right, and deserve sympathy and help. But how many mothers and fathers of, say, fifty and upwards will agree with the Judge's conclusions? As the characters in a Pinero play used to remark, "I wonder!"

The War

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF WALTER H. PAGE. By Burton J. Hendrick. Vol. III, Containing the Letters to Woodrow Wilson. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $5.

These letters of Ambassador Page to President Wilson describe the life of an American Ambassador; his views on the war in its early days; the visit of an American officer, Colonel Squier, to the front; the Lusitania; the President's plans for ending or entering the war; and the Zimmermann telegram, in which Germany proposed to cut up the United States and hand two States over to Mexico.

Like the earlier volumes, this is an important and lively contribution to history. Like those, it has excited protests from the German-Americans and much rumbling from the partisans of President Wilson. For instance, German-Americans devised a beautiful plot, in sending out the steamship Dacia, to embroil America in a war with England. The plot was defeated, and Mr. Page helped defeat it. Germans have denounced him ever since as "un-American" and "Anglomaniac."

These letters are not helpful to the historical reputation of Mr. Wilson, and his admirers have been quick to see it. Mr. Bainbridge Colby, who has reviewed this book, thinks that Mr. Page became too much "Anglicized." This is because Page did not agree with the policy of the Wilson Administration from 1915 to 1917, which was to speak politely to Germany about her submarine campaign against us, but to reprimand Great Britain harshly for her blockade. We think that the verdict of history and of common sense has already been given, and that it is in favor of Ambassador Page.

PERSONALITIES AND REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR. By Major-General Robert Lee Bullard. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $5.

What a cumbersome title for a brisk and forceful book! When these notes from his diaries were published in newspapers, General Bullard raised a storm by his frank criticisms. He didn't believe in Negro troops as soldiers; he thought that President Wilson's policy of being unprepared had a disastrous and not a happy effect, by delaying to the point of Allied disaster our effective entrance into fighting. The latter opinion offended those devout admirers to whom Mr. Wilson's blunders were more precious than any one else's success. General Bullard is more of a soldier than a courtier; General Pershing was something of both. This book is probably the best one from any of the generals of the A. E. F.

Nature

A WILD-ANIMAL ROUND-UP. By William T. Hornaday. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $5.

A book for men and boys, and for others, if they love animals. Chapters about old buffalo hunts; about animals of North and South America; about elephants and other animals of Asia and Africa. The life of animals at home and in the Zoo. Readable on every one of its pages, and well illustrated.

Gift Book

THE KNAVE OF HEARTS. By Louise Saunders. With Pictures by Maxfield Parrish. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $10.

A play, suitable for performance by amateurs if they can provide pretty costumes. The feature of the book is Mr. Maxfield Parrish's colored illustrations, in which the work of this artist is displayed with all its widely known characteristics and at its very best. His work has declined a little in favor with those who criticise for technical reasons, but these are gorgeously beautiful pictures, and the book is a fine example of the "gift book."

Notes on New Books

THE MIRROR OF VENUS. Love Poems and Stories from Latin Literature. Translated by F. A. Wright. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.

THE HISTORY OF THE DAMNABLE LIFE AND DESERVED DEATH OF DOCTOR JOHN FAUSTUS. Edited by William Rose. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.

IL NOVELLINO. The Hundred Old Tales. Translated from the Italian by Edward Storer. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.

Three more volumes in the Broadway Translations. These—except for the "Faustus"—do not add much to the interest of the series.

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Financial Department

Conducted by WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. The Financial Editor regrets that he cannot undertake the discussion of more than five issues of stocks or bonds in reply to any one inquirer. All letters should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 120 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

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For convenience' sake, I wish to group together under the word "intangible" some of the factors in business which do not, because they cannot, appear in the balance-sheet. Though called intangible, they are nevertheless actual. Though they

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All this is another way of stating the elementary business proposition that reputation and character are underlying factors whose importance cannot be minimized. They are foremost among the intangibles.

A second intangible which is not recorded in the balance-sheet is management. To term it an intangible may appear belittling, but management, though it is measurable in results, cannot be weighed or counted. Management of proved experience is the best guaranty of sustained dividends in the world. It is rarely so intangible that it cannot be appraised by diligent inquiry. First-rate management cannot overcome all obstacles, particularly those of a general, outside nature. But first-rate management is a very nearly perfect insurance against the leakages, losses, errors in judgment, within the business itself, which, if not eagerly watched, cost very many dollars each year.

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this achievement is too long to tell here, and the technique used might not apply universally, but it is a fact that it was management, and management alone, which, directing production and sales policy co-ordinately, is responsible for one of the most remarkable successes in this country in recent years.

Still intangible, but sufficiently difficult to get at to be called intangible, is the factor of the specific situation of a given business in its own field. Is it a newcomer or an old-established concern? If new, what are the factors which forecast success? If old, is it up with the times, progressive, or is there dry rot? What is its relative rank as to size, and what effect has this rank on its prosperity? Gigantic size alone does not promise dividends, nor does small size mean small earning power.

Every investment banker, every person who in any way has to do with studying and analyzing and recommending securities, whether stocks or bonds, realizes fully the importance of the intangible elements. It is his business to know them, or about them, and to make them as tangible as possible. Because of the existence of intangible factors, honest opinions will always differ and the cautious man will always hesitate to recommend or urge unqualifiedly an investment upon a purchaser or one who seeks his advice. There are so many if's, and's, and but's; the dangers are so numerous.

But, on the other hand, where all the intangibles are fairly well understood and when every indication is favorable, the preponderance of good intangibles may well outweigh figures and balance-sheets which, while "up to scratch," are yet not as brilliantly prosperous as those of concerns that are suffering under a hidden, hard-to-ascertain handicap.

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Smith Bonds are protected by safeguards that have resulted in our record of *no loss to any investor in 52 years*. Thousands of men and women, in 48 states and 30 foreign lands, can testify to the dependability of Smith Bonds and the satisfaction of Smith service.

Smith Bonds are sold in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, outright or under our Investment Savings Plan. The latter plan gives you 10 months to complete your purchase, and pays the full rate of bond interest on every payment.

Send us your name and address, on the form below, and we will mail you descriptions of several issues which are now available for January investment. We also will send you our booklet, "Fifty-two Years of Proven Safety," an interesting book of facts about Smith Bonds.

THE F. H. SMITH CO.

Founded 1873

Smith Building, Washington, D.C.

NEW YORK — PHILADELPHIA — PITTSBURGH — MINNEAPOLIS

NO LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR IN 52 YEARS

Name..... Address..... 6 J

PLEASE PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY

In writing to the above advertiser, please mention The Outlook

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Make Friends With Your Face

Quit scraping and *shave*. Shave clean with a smooth, jerkless stroke that cuts the beard close but leaves the skin unharmed!

The whole trick is just this—

Put a few drops of 3-in-One on thumb and finger and draw razor blade between them. Do this both before and after shaving.

3-in-One *The High Quality Shaving Oil*

displaces moisture and lather which wiping doesn't remove from between the microscopic teeth of the razor blade. Prevents invisible rust forming on the cutting edge; also guards against corrosion due to atmospheric moisture, particularly salt air moisture.

A few drops of 3-in-One rubbed into your strop occasionally makes it "take hold" better and produce a keen edge quicker.

3-in-One is sold at all good stores in 1-oz., 3-oz., and ½-pt. bottles; also in 3-oz. Handy Oil Cans. To avoid substitutes, ask for 3-in-One by name and look for the Big Red "One" on the label.

FREE—Sample, special Razor Saver Circular and Dictionary of Uses. Request them on a postal.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL COMPANY, 130 HS. WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Factories: Rahway, N. J., and Montreal

H6788

United Bonds GIVE YOU

The security that comes from first mortgages on carefully appraised homes, apartments and office buildings—properties that are income producing.

Additional safety because they are issued against properties in Detroit—a city where diversified industries and growing population assure stability of income return.

United States Mortgage Bonds are issued in denominations as low as $100. Write for latest book.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE BOND COMPANY LIMITED
Howard C. Wade, President
326 U. S. Mortgage Bond Bldg.
Detroit, Mich.

Capital $1,000,000 — Resources more than $10,000,000

In Canada
United Bond Co., Ltd., Toronto & Windsor, Ont.

Or you can buy United First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed as to Principle and Interest. Complete information on request.

6½% UNITED FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

If You Want Some One Especially Nice

for that position, remember that The Outlook has columns devoted to *Help Wanted* and *Situations Wanted*. The nicer sort of people, who want the nicer sort of help or positions, use these columns—and get results.

Which one meets *your* requirements?

Rates—10c per word; 25c for use of Outlook box number.

Send your order to

The Department of Classified Advertising
The Outlook, 120 East 16th Street, New York

ing Company common, this stock has always been somewhat speculative in that there have been extreme price fluctuations and considerable irregularity in dividend payments. This does not mean that the company is not a sound one. The nature of the sugar business seems to be such that a common stock of this type cannot be regarded as a conservative investment."

"THE condition is just the same today as it was in 1924," runs a statement of a vice-president of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., referring to the sale of so-called "bankers' shares" of that corporation. At the risk of repeating a warning which has from time to time appeared in this department, we quote an excerpt from the minutes of a meeting of the stockholders of Ford of Canada:

> The chairman brought to the attention of the meeting the fact that, without the approval and contrary to the recommendation of the directors, fractional shares of the capital stock of this company were being offered for sale in the form of share units or fractional shares at a price considerably in excess of the relative current market price. The undesirable features of this practice were explained and the unqualified disapproval of the directors expressed.
>
> Moved by George Lester, seconded by H. G. Hefferan, that the shareholders of this company assembled in an annual meeting this 27th day of October, 1924, do hereby express their unqualified disapproval of the practice of trading in fractional shares of the capital stock of this company. Carried unanimously.

THE following letter from this department to an inquiring reader in Virginia may interest others who have the same or similar securities on their minds:

"We would consider American Drug Syndicate shares to be a fair 'business man's risk,' but not to be an investment stock. Vick Chemical is in a good deal the same position, though we understand that they are about to pay, or have just declared, a dividend. This company is well established and its products are well known and widely distributed.

"In regard to General Motors common it is always difficult to know whether to take such a profit as you have made or to hold the stock. There is a strong speculative element in this stock at the present time, but it is a very good stock to have. Your decision should depend on your circumstances.

"Your Straus bond is undoubtedly a good investment bond."

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

INCLUDING

HOTELS — TRAVEL

Real Estate, Hotels and Resorts, Tours and Travel, etc.	60c. per line, single column
Situations Wanted, Help Wanted, Miscellaneous, etc.	10c. per word, Box number 25c.

Copy for this section must be received at least nine days before date of insertion

Tours and Travel

CLARK'S 6th CRUISE

AROUND THE WORLD

128 DAYS, $1,250 to $3,000

Including Hotels, Drives, Guides, Fees, etc.

From N. Y. Jan. 20, from Los Angeles Feb. 5, by specially chartered Cunard new s s "Laconia," 20,000 tons. Featuring 26 days Japan and China including Peking; option 18 days in India; Cairo, Jerusalem, Athens, etc., with Europe stop over.

CLARK'S 22d CRUISE, Jan. 30

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN

By specially chartered new s s "Transylvania," 17,000 tons. 62 days' cruise, $600 to $1,700 including Hotels, Drives, Guides, Fees, etc. Featuring 15 days in Egypt and Palestine; Lisbon, Tunis, Spain, etc.

CLARK'S 2d CRUISE, 1926

NORWAY and WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN

New s s "Lancastria" leaves June 30 repeating this summer's most successful cruise, 53 days. $550 to $1,250.

Originator of Round the World Cruises. Longest experienced cruise management. Established 30 years.

FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York

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19 EUROPE 26

JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER

Comfortable Travel in Cool Countries

What you Want is a PRICE you can Afford

$555 $681 $849 $955 $1052

WORTHWHILE TOURS

Boston 30, Mass.

EUROPE TRAVEL STUDY **1926**

Conducted Parties. Independent Tours Motor Tours. Select Service. Lowest Rates

EGYPT—PALESTINE—ITALY

Feb. 20 & Mar. 31. 84 days. $1395, all expenses

STRATFORD TOURS 452 Fifth Ave., New York

EUROPE—1926

Vacation Tours—Popular Tours. Conducted and Independent Travel. Unusual Itineraries.

PIERCE TOURIST COMPANY

331 Madison Ave., New York

EARN FREE TOUR TO EUROPE

Tour prices reasonable. Write for particulars to EDUCATIONAL TOURS, Inc., 59 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.

EARN TRIP Europe next summer.

Organizing or conducting. Lowest cost tours. Europe $275; Palestine $390; round world $990.

Student Internationale, 238 Back Bay, Boston

Lady, long a resident of Italy, returning there shortly, would take charge of three or four young girls desirous of finishing education abroad. Highest references given and required. 4,615, Outlook.

EARN YOUR EUROPEAN TRIP by organizing a small party. Write for particulars to **STRATFORD TOURS, 452 Fifth Ave., N. Y.**

EGYPT

WITH DR. H. H. POWERS

Limited party sails Jan. 16, 1926

With extension to North Africa, Spain, and France, or Palestine, Syria, Greece, and Italy.

Special rates offered for three weeks' Nile tour for those who wish to join in Cairo February 18.

Write for rates and booklet.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL

15 Boyd Street Newton, Mass.

THE beauty, fascination, and mystery of the Orient lures visitors from all over the world to

JAPAN

The quaintest and most interesting of all countries. Come while the old age customs prevail. Write, mentioning "Outlook" to

JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION

Care Traffic Dept.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TOKYO

for full information

Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals, $5-6 in cities and popular resorts, $4-5 in the country

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A WINTER IN THE SUN

January 30 to April 28

New York to New York

Private Motor Tour de Luxe across North Africa (Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, and Oases in Sahara)

Small exclusive group. Social and official entrées. 3 memberships open. Personal and social references exchanged.

Address Miss Florence Fisher, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Seven Summer Tours TO EUROPE AND MEDITERRANEAN

$490 up. Naples to Edinburgh. Gibraltar. Africa (Tunis, Carthage). Vienna. Berlin. *28th year. Illustrated Red Book with Maps.*

The Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore

Earn Your Trip to EUROPE by securing five members for one of my tours. Established 1900. BABCOCK'S TOURS, Inc., East Orange, N. J.

"Have you tried Mrs. Blank's delicious apricot marmalade? Yes, it's advertised in the Mart of the Unusual."

What do *you* make better than your neighbors? Jam and preserves, pickles, jelly, fruit cake, salted nuts, and candy are all home-made delicacies which are suitable to sell by mail. Develop a market for your wares through the

MART OF THE UNUSUAL

Rates, information, gladly given on request.

Address The Outlook, 120 E. 16th St., New York

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PRINCESS HOTEL BERMUDA

(Now open)

Old established clientele

All recreational features

For booklet and reservations, apply

L. A. TWOROGER CO.

or any tourist and travel bureau

Cable address: Princess Bermuda

California

San Ysidro Ranch, Santa Barbara

Unharmed by Earthquake

Furnished bungalows of various sizes; situated on the foothills among the orange groves, overlooking the sea. Central dining-room, electric lights, hot and cold water. Good tennis court. Two miles from ocean and country club, six miles from Santa Barbara. Booklet. Address

Manager San Ysidro Ranch, Santa Barbara

Connecticut

Wayside Inn NEW MILFORD, Litchfield Co., Conn.

The foothills of the Berkshires. A restful place for tired people. Good food and a comfortable home. 2 hours from New York. Booklet A.

MRS. J. E. CASTLE, Proprietor.

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HOTEL POTOMAC Washington, D. C.

ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF CAPITOL.

Quiet location. Moderate rates.

Florida

Qui-Si-Sana and New St. Elmo

GREEN COVE SPRINGS, FLA.

On beautiful St. John's River, 30 miles south of Jacksonville. Famous warm sulphur spring, golf and all sports. Every comfort at most moderate cost. Special rates by week or season. Folder O, describing both hotels, on request.

Italy

TAORMINA (Sicily)

THE EXCELSIOR GRAND HOTEL

Superior first class order

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Enjoy this winter at

The WELDON

GREENFIELD, MASS.

Just the place for a rest in the country

Winter sports featured. Excellent cuisine

Orchestra every evening

Winter booklet and special rates

J. Tennyson Seller, Mgr.

New York City

HOTEL CLENDENING

202 West 103d Street

Within a few minutes of all New York attractions. Comfortable rooms and suites, exceptionally fine cuisine, and an atmosphere that pleases particular people.

Write for Booklet O and Map of New York

Hotel Judson 53 Washington Sq., New York City

Residential hotel of highest type, combining the facilities of hotel life with the comforts of an ideal home. American plan $4 per day and up. European plan $1.50 per day and up.

SAMUEL NAYLOR, Manager.

Virginia

COUNTRY BOARD Near Charlottesville. Open all the year.

City references. Modern conveniences. On State highway. Miss SMITH, Shadwell, Va.

Real Estate

Florida

FOR SALE—Suburban Site

in line of real developments. Write M. B. M., Avon Park, Fla., R. F. D. No. 2.

New Jersey

A Charming Small Home

at a Very Reasonable Price

To be sold immediately, one of the most attractive small houses in Summit, N. J. (40 minutes by train from N. Y. City), standing in two acres of ground, 499 ft. frontage. Eight rooms, all the most modern appliances. Downstairs porch and sleeping-porch, telephone upstairs and downstairs, bathrooms, electricity, gas, steam heat, double garage with servants' rooms; old oak and beech trees, garden, croquet lawn. An exceptionally attractive home, to be sold quickly. Possession early in January. $30,000 furnished, $25,000 unfurnished. Inquiries to 25 Pine Grove Ave., foot of Prospect St., Summit, N. J.

A Mart of the Unusual

Miss Horton's Home-Made SCOTCH CAKE

Always an acceptable gift. Keeps well and ships well. 3-lb. cake, $3.55, prepaid.

612 Lake Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

A unique and fascinating cake.

Florida Citrus Fruit direct to Consumer

Trial quarter box oranges or grapefruit $2.50, or tangerines $3.25; delivery charges paid East of Mississippi River. Season price list on request. S. L. MITCHILL, Mount Dora, Fla.

STAMP COLLECTORS! 101 Varieties U. S. for $1, postpaid, in a rare old envelope. H. HALL, 219 Washington St., Winchester, Mass.

HOW TO ENTERTAIN

PLAYS, musical comedies and revues, minstrel music, blackface skits, vaudeville acts, monologs, dialogs, recitations, entertainments, musical readings, stage handbooks, make-up goods. Big catalog free. T. S. Denison & Co., 623 So. Wabash, Dept. 74, Chicago.

For Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, and Miscellaneous Advertisements see next page

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STATIONERY

WRITE for free samples of embossed at $2 or printed stationery at $1.50 per box. Thousands of Outlook customers. Lewis, stationer, Troy, N. Y.

PERSONAL STATIONERY, 200 single sheets, 100 envelopes, *postpaid* $1.00, *west of* Mississippi River $1.10. White bond paper, blue ink, top center only. Cash with order. RUE PUBLISHING CO., DENTON, MD.

PERSONAL stationery—200 6 x 7 or 100 folded sheets, 100 envelopes, mailed for $1.00. Hammermill or Atlantic Bond. Hicks, Stationer, Macedon Center, N. Y.

PERSONAL stationery — 200 sheets, 100 envelopes, good bond, $1. Nadolny, Box 583, Tarrytown, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

SECRETARIES, social workers, superintendents, matrons, *housekeepers*, dietitians, cafeteria managers, companions, governesses, mothers' helpers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

HELP WANTED

EARN $110 to $250 monthly, expenses paid, as railway traffic inspector. We secure position for you after completion of 3 months' home study course or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for free booklet CM-27. Standard Business Training Institution, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried *men and women*. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, *fine living*, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite Z-5842, Washington, D. C.

LECTURERS: Clergy who can speak on current events and who would be interested in several engagements each month in the churches of their State. Good payment. State qualifications in first letter. 6,573, Outlook.

SALESMEN wanted. $10 daily easy. We start you in auto accessory business. No investment, no experience necessary. Exclusive territory. Motor Products Co., 1760 Lund Ave., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN man, 28, single, with executive ability acquired through fourteen years' practical retail business experience, seeks responsible position in or near New York City. 6,590, Outlook.

COMPANIONS — Several exceptional women available for positions requiring culture, tact, and background. Executive Service Corporation (Agency), 1515 Pershing Square Building, New York.

GOVERNESS, kindergartner, Protestant. Experienced, excellent physical care. Go Florida. References. Address 6,594, Outlook.

GRADUATE tuberculosis nurse desires patient to take South. 6,589, Outlook.

NURSE-companion, position with elderly lady, semi-invalid. New York preferred. 6,588, Outlook.

PRACTICAL dietitian wishes position after January 1. 6,565, Outlook.

PRACTICAL nurse and companion would care for invalid or elderly lady. Can give heavy massage. Efficient and kind. Best references. Willing to go South with patient. Christian preferred. 6,591, Outlook.

REFINED American woman, educated, capable, as managing housekeeper, chaperon, *companion to a lady*. 6,583, *Outlook*.

SEVERAL trained and experienced religious workers *for better-class positions*. Executive Service Corporation (Agency), 1515 Pershing Square Building, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women *desiring training in the* care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a *monthly* allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

TRAINED nurse, graduate of Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, will take a limited number of infants and small children in her country home. Individual care given. Six years' experience. Rates reasonable. References exchanged. Elizabeth T. Gordon, R.N., Mountainville, N. Y.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY—Woman of refinement, college graduate, will assume in her own home in California the entire care of a healthy child between the ages of one and three. References exchanged. For further particulars enquire of Sherman & Peters, Attorneys, *Mills Building*, San Francisco, Cal.

EXPERIENCED trained nurse with pleasant *Long Island home* will board backward child needing special care. Terms reasonable. 6,564, Outlook.

By the Way

THIS is the time of year when some of us think only of the present.

Basket-ball players who staged a Sabbath Day game in the new Madison Square Garden, New York, were arrested and fined $10 each for violating the Sabbath law. Such fines have little effect when the gate receipts of the one game amounted to over $20,000. On the same Sunday "Red" Grange drew 70,000 people to a football game, with seats selling up to $3 each. Sunday hockey games with seating accommodations for 18,000 are now planned for the Madison Square Garden and, in view of the supposed sympathy of Mayor-elect Walker, the Broadway theaters are contemplating Sunday-night performances.

If Jesse James had had the advantages of a movie education, what a bandit he would have been!

Michael Arlen has pocketed $66,964.50 as the royalties on the first hundred nights of his dramatized "Green Hat." However, brawn still tops the market, thanks to "Red" Grange's earning of an equal sum in four or five afternoons. . . . Several of the oldest and most reputable stores in New York are running large display advertisements in the daily papers featuring silver flasks that "will hold a pint of almost anything one's taste runs to" and cocktail sets with the caption; "A popular custom can be much enhanced with this handsome cocktail set." . . . An organist in Fargo, North Dakota, received from Stockholm, Sweden, a post-card announcing that her radio program in Fargo was enjoyed in Sweden. . . . America's popular songs have also been the rage in England. Britain, however, has somewhat reversed the matter by sending over her song "Show Me the Way to Go Home," which now ranks as the best-seller in this country. "Brown Eyes, Why Are You Blue?" holds second place.

This is the time of year when the meanest man in the world is the one who tells his children that Santa Claus has committed suicide.

December 28 will be the thirtieth anniversary of the first public showing of a moving picture. . . . In a recent film popularity contest in London American moving pictures were awarded the first four places. They were, respectively, "The Ten Commandments," "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," "Abraham Lincoln," and "The Thief of Bagdad." . . . The movie news reels have shown themselves superior to the newspapers by refusing to admit any pictures relating to the Kip Rhinelander trial. Will Hays is said to be responsible. . . . Mary Miles Minter, erstwhile player of "darling child" rôles in the films, recently telephoned from New York to Hollywood to learn of her grandmother's condition. Her mother, on the other end of the wire, refused to talk to her daughter, and the actress had to request the police to call for the desired information regarding her sick granny.

The proper time to buy coal, according to the Columbia "Record," was ten years ago.

At a recent newspaper-club dinner the city editor of the New York "Herald Tribune" received a wire from the office night desk man. It read: "We have been able to find the weather reports for next week, also yesterday's, but what have you done with the one for to-day?"

Those who lean upon their dignity are in need of a better support.

We wonder how much "Red" Wallingford Grange (*non-grad) will contribute to the next University of Illinois drive for funds. His college fame now brings him money even for things he does not do. A cigarette firm has paid him $1,000 for his recommendation, and "Red" does not smoke.

An old joke from "Life" comes to mind in this Christmas season:

Delia—"Interesting lecture, wasn't it?"

Celia—"Yes, indeed; I thought out two Christmas presents."

And another one about the young man who asked his brother, "Are you going to give any presents this Christmas?" and the brother's reply, "No; everything I got last year was useful."

This is another of those puzzles of which we are so very fond. It is an original one from a subscriber in Mattapoisett, Massachusetts. What is needed to complete the poem are five words, each composed of the same five letters:

Among the —— of Scotland green
The —— can wander at their will,
Till man appears with —— keen
And —— his arms, intent to kill.
The —— sort of man is he
Who kills for sport, it seems to me.

Answer next week.

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